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—AND—
Bloomsburg Democrat.
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IN THE COLUMBIAN BUILDING NEAR THE COURT HOUSE, BY
CHARLES B. BROCKWAY,
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Cards in the "Business Directory" column, $2.00 per year for the first two lines, and $1.00 for each additional line.

Bloomsburg Directory.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

M. RUPERT, dealer in stoves & tinware, Rupert block, Main st. west of Market. v1-n45

JACOB METZ, dealer in stoves and tinware Main street, above court house. v1-n48

CLOTHING, &c.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor, Main st., 2d door above American House. v1-n43

M. MORRIS, Merchant Tailor and Agent for the New Perham Sewing Machine, corner of Centre and Main st., over Miller's store. v3-n35

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

P. LUTZ, Druggist and Apothecary. Main st., below the Post Office. v1-n47

DYER BROS., Druggists and Apothecaries, Brower's block Main st. v1-n45

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &C.

E. SAVAGE, dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the American House. v1-43

LUIS BERNHARD, Watch and Clock maker, near southeast corner Main and Iron sts. v1-43

HENRY ZUPPINGER, Watches, Spectacles & Jewelry &c., Main Street near West st. v3-n15

CATHCART, Watch and Clock Maker, Market street, below Main. v1-n43

BOOTS AND SHOES.

SOLLEDER, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Main street, opposite Episcopal Church. v1-n43

DAVID BETZ, Boot and Shoemaker, Main st., below Hartman's store, west of Market. v1-43

HENRY KLEIM, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Groceries, etc., Main street, Bloomsburg. v1-n43

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. H. C. HOWER, Surgeon Dentist, Main st., above the Court House. v1-n43

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician, Exchange Block over Webb's book store v3-n38

DR. B. F. KINNEY, Surgeon Dentist.—Teeth extracted without pain: Main st., nearly opposite Episcopal Church. v1-n46

R. IKELER, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 2d floor in Exchange Block, near the "Exchange Hotel." v3-n1

G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 2d floor in Exchange Block, near the "Exchange Hotel." v4-n3

DR. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main st., below Market. v1n43

DR. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, south side Main street, below Market. v1-n43

DR. C. RUTTER, M. D. Surgeon and Physician Market street, above Main. v1-n43

R. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office Hartman's building, Main street. v2-n20

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

MRS. PETERMAN, Millinery and Fancy Goods, opposite Episcopal Church, Main st. v1-n43

MISS LIZZIE BARKLEY, Milliner, Ramsey building Main street, v1-n43

MISS A. D. WEBB, Fancy Goods, Notions, Books, and Stationery, Exchange Block, Main st. v1-n43

MISS E. KLINE, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main street below Market. v1-n46

MISS JULIA A. & SADE BARKLEY, Ladies' Cloaks and Dress Patterns, southeast corner Main and West sts. v1-n43

THE MISSES HARMAN Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below American House, v1n44

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

AMERICAN HOUSE, by John Leacock, Main street, west of Iron street. v1-n43

COLUMBIA HOTEL, by B. Stohner, Main st above Court House. v1n4

EARL'S HOTEL, by Geo. W. Mauger, east end of Main street. v1-43

LEACOCK, Oyster and Eating saloon, American House, Main st., Balizer Leacock superintendent. v1-n45

SCHMYER & JACOBY, Confectionery, Bakery and Oyster Saloon, wholesale and retail, Exchange Block, Main street. v1-n43

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

C. MARR, Dry Goods and Notions, southwest corner Main and Iron sts. v1-n43

B. SEESHOLTZ, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hoots, Shoes, &c., corner Main and streets. v3-n30

A. BECKLEY, Boot and Shoe store, books & stationery, Main st., below Market. v1-n43

JACOBS, Confectionery, groceries etc., Main st., below Iron v1-46

MENDENHALL, General Stock of Merchandise and Lumber, corner of Main street and Fowler's block road. v1-n43

WEBB, Confectionery and Bakery, Wholesale and retail, Exchange Block. v1-n43

C. HOWER, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Main st., above Court House. v1-n43

J. BROWER, Dry Goods, Groceries, etc., corner Main st. and Court House alley. v1-n43

ROBBINS & EYER, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, etc., cor. Main and Centre sts. v1-n43

C. GIRTON, Groceries & Provisions, Main street below Market. v1-n44

C. EYER, Groceries and General Merchandise. Main st., above West. v1-43

KELVY, NEAL & CO., dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, N. E. cor. Main and Market sts. v1-n43

H. MILLER & SON, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Flour, Salt, Shoes, Notions, etc., Exchange Block, Main st. v1-n43

CRAMER & A. E. HAYHURST, Dealers in Groceries, Confectioneries and Notions, Scott, south side, Main st. v2-n18

WILLIAM ERASMUS, Confectioneries, Main st., near the railroad. v1-n43

MISCELLANEOUS.

WITMAN, Marble Works, one door below Post Office, Main Street. v1-n43

BLOOMSBURG LUMBER CO., manufacturers and dealers in Lumber of all kinds; Planing near the railroad. v1n6

FOSTER, Glue Maker, and White and Fancy Dresser, Scottown. v1n47

M. CHRISTMAN, Saddle, Trunk & Harness-maker, Shive's Block Main Street. v3n16

W. ROBBINS, liquor dealer second door from northwest corner Main and Iron sts. v1-n43

R. RIDLEMAN, Agent for Munson's Copper Tubular Lightning Rod. v2n19

J. THORNTON, Wall Paper, Window Shades and fixtures, Rupert block, Main st. v1-43

W. CORELL, Furniture Rooms, three story brick, Main Street, west of Market st. v1n43

ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Robbins & Eyer's Store, Main st. v1-43

E. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Cherry's alley, rear of American House. v1n43

JOHN A. FURSTON & CO., mutual and cash plan fire Insurance companies, Brower's Building, Main Street. v1-n43

JAMES CADMAN, Cabinetmaker and Chairmaker; rooms Main street bel. Iron. v3-n24

W. RAMPLE & Co., Machinists, East Bloomsburg, near Lack. R. R. Castings made at short notice. Machinery made and repaired. v2-n22

H. RINGLER, dealer in pianos, organs and melodeons, at G. W. Corell's furniture rooms v1-n43

SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road. v1-n46

PEACOCK, Notary Public, northeast corner Main and Market st. v1-n43

Orangeville Directory.

A. & E. W. COLEMAN, Merchant Tailors and Gent's furnishing goods, Main St., next door to the Brick Hotel. v1-n47

A. B. HERRING & BROTHER, Carpenters and Builders, Main st., below Pine. v1-n47

BOWER & HERRING, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Lumber and general Merchandise, Main st. v1-n47

BRICK HOTEL and refreshment Saloon, by Rohr M'Henry cor. of Main and Pine st., v1-n47

DR. O. A. MEGARGEL, Physician and Surgeon, Main st., next door to Good's Hotel v1-n47

DAVID HERRING, Flour and Grist Mill, and Dealer in grain, Mill Street. v1n47

H. H. & C. KELCHNER, Blacksmiths, on Mill Street, near Pine. v1-n47

JAMES B. HARMAN, Cabinet Maker and Undertaker, Main St., below Pine. v1-n47

J. M. HARMAN, Saddle and Harness maker, Main st., opposite Frame Church. v2n11

JOHN FRYMIRE, Saddle and Harness maker, Main st., above the Swan Hotel. v1-n47

LEWIS H. SCHUYLER, Iron founder, Machinist, and Manufacturer of plows, Mill St. v1-n47

MILES A. WILLIAMS & Co., Tanners and Manufacturers of leather, Mill Street. v1-n47

SAMUEL SHARPLESS, Maker of the Hayhurst Grain Cradle. Mill St. v2n5.

WILLIAM DELONG Shoemaker and manufacturer of Brick, Mill St., west of Pine v1n49

Catawissa.

B. F. DALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second St. Robbins' Building. v2-n18

DR. J. K. ROBBINS, Surgeon and Physician Second St., below Main. v2-n18

GILBERT & KLINE, dry goods, groceries, and general merchandise, Main Street v2-n12

J. B. KISTLER, "Cattawissa House," North Corner Main and Second Streets. v2n18

L. KEILER, Billiard Saloon, Oysters, an' Ice Cream in season Main St. v2n12

M. M. BROBST, dealer in General Merchandise Dry Goods, Groceries &c. v2-n18

SUSQUEHANNA or Brick Hotel, S. Kostenbauder Proprietor, south-east corner Main and Second Street. v2n12

S. D. RINARD, dealer in Stoves and tin-ware, Main Street. v2n12

WM. H. ABBOTT, Attorney at law, Main St. v2n12

Light Street.

A. H. IRVINE, Medical Store Main Street and Briscereek Road. v3n19

H. F. OMAN & Co., Wheelwrights, first door above School House. v1n49

JOHN A. OMAN, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, v1n46

J. J. LEISER, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, Office at Keller's Hotel. v2n27

PETER ENT, dealer in Dry Goods Groceries, Flour, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, etc., Main Street. v1n45

R. S. ENT, dealer in Stoves and Tin ware in all its branches. v1n46

Espy.

B. F. REIGHARD & BRO., dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, and general Merchandise. v2n11

ESPY STEAM FLOURING MILLS, C.S. Fowler, Proprietor. v2n46

J. D. WERKHEISER, Boot and Shoe Store and manufactory. Shop on Main Street opposite the Steam Mill. v2n4

T. W. EDGAR, Susquehanna Planing Mill and Box Manufactory. v2n11

Buck Horn.

M. G. & W. H. SHOEMAKER, dealers in dry goods, groceries and general merchandise. First store in south end of town. v2-n18

Business Cards.

M. M. L'VELLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Ashland, Schuylkill County Pa.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Court House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office. Bounties, Back-Pay and Pensions collected. Bloomsburg Pa. sep.20'67

ROBERT F. CLARK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Main Street below the Court House. Bloomsburg Penn'a.

E. H. LITTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Court-House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office, Bloomsburg Pa.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
OFFICE—Court House Alley, in the COLUMBIAN building. [Jan4,'67.

E. J. THORNTON would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity, that he has just received a full and complete assortment of
WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,
FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS,
and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment. mar.5,'69-tf Main St. below Market.

J. B. PURSEL,
HARNESS, SADDLE, AND TRUNK MANUFACTURER,
and dealer in
CARPET-BAGS, VALISES, FLY-NETS,
BUFFALO ROBES, HORSE-BLANKETS &C.,
which he feels confident he can sell at lower rate than any other person in the county. Examine for yourselves.
Shop third door below the Court House, Main Street, Bloomsburg, Pa.
nov. 15,'67.

SENT FREE!
M. O'KEEFE, SON & CO.'S
SEED CATALOGUE
And GUIDE to the
FLOWER and VEGETABLE
Garden, For 1870.
Published in January. Every lover of flowers wishing this new and valuable work, free of charge, should address immediately M. O'Keefe Son & Co., Ellwanger & Barry's Block Rochester, N. Y Dec. 3,'69.-6m

PIMPLES.
The undersigned will cheerfully mail (FREE) to all who wish it the Recipe and full directions for preparing and using a simple and Beautiful Vegetable Balm, that will immediately remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Blotches, and all eruptions and impurities of the skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.
He will also send (FREE) instructions for producing by very simple means, a luxuriant growth of hair on a baldhead or smooth face in less than thirty days from first application.
The above can be obtained by return mail by addressing THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist. P. O. Box 5123, 195 Broadway, New York. Aug. 6,'69-1y.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.
A gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing with perfect confidence,
JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 42 Cedar street, New York.
Nov. 28,'69-1y.

JOB
PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office

Philadelphia Directory.

MAJOR E. B. ARTMAN. C. H. DILLINGER. M. MORY
ARTMAN, DILLINGER & CO.,
NO. 104 NORTH THIRD ST. PHILADELPHIA,
Two doors above Arch, formerly 226,
MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS IN
CARPETS, COTTONS, YARNS, BATTING, OIL CLOTHS, CARPET CHAINS, CORDAGE, OIL SHADES, GRAIN BAGS, TIE YARN, WICK YARN, WINDOW PAPER, COVERLETS,
—ALSO,—
WILLOW AND WOODEN WARE
BROOMS, BRUSHES, LOOKING GLASSES, TRUNKS.
feb. 5,'69.

EAGLE HOTEL.
247 NORTH THIRD STREET,
R. D. CUMMINGS, PROPRIETOR.

ESTABLISHED 1793.
JORDAN & BROTHER,
Wholesale Grocers, and Dealers in
SALTPETRE AND BRIMSTONE
No 249 North Third St.
Philadelphia.

G. W. BLABON & CO.,
Manufacturers of
OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW SHADES,
Warehouse, No. 121 North Third Street
Philadelphia.

GEORGE H. ROBERTS,
Importer and Dealer in
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c.
No. 311 North Third Street, above Vine
Philadelphia.

C. H. HORNE. W. S. KING. J. B. SEYBERT.
HORNE, KING & SEYBERT,
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.
No. 421 Market Street
PHILADELPHIA.
Orders filled promptly at lowest prices.
January 3, 1868.

H. W. RANK'S
WHOLESALE TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND CIGAR WAREHOUSE,
No. 146 North Third Street,
Between Cherry and Race, west side.
Philadelphia.

I. H. WALTER,
Late Walter & Kaut,
Importer and Dealer in
CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEENSWARE,
No. 234 N. Third Street,
Philadelphia.

J. M. KEPHEART,
WITH
BARNES, BRO. & HERRON,
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS & FURS,
No. 503 Market Street,
(Above Fifth,)
PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN STROUP & CO.,
Successors to Stroup & Brother,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FISH.
No. 24 North Wharves and 25 North Third St
Philadelphia.

RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT, JR.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
NO. 128 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
PHOLADELPHIA.
oct. 22,'69-1y

SNYDER, HARRIS & BASSETT,
Manufacturers and Jobbers of
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
Nos. 525 Market, and 522 Commerce Street,
Philadelphia.

WILLIAM FISHER
WITH
THOMAS CARSON & CO.
WHOLESALE
DEALERS IN HOSIERY,
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
LINENS & NOTIONS,
NO. 18 NORTH FOURTH STREET
Philadelphia.
June 4,'69-6m

WARTMAN & ENGELMAN,
TOBACCO, SNUFF & SEGAR MANUFACTORY,
No. 313 NORTH THIRD STREET,
Second Door below Wood,
PHILADELPHIA.
J. W. WARTMAN. P. ENGELMAN.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in
TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES
RICE, SPICES, BI CARB SODA, &C., &C.
Orders will receive prompt attention. may 10,67-1f.

Hotels.

COLUMBIA HOTEL.
BY
BERNARD STOHNER.
Having lately purchased and fitted up the well-known Robison Hotel Property, located a
FEW DOORS ABOVE THE COURT HOUSE,
on the same side of the street, in the town of Bloomsburg; and having obtained a license for the same as a
HOTEL AND RESTARANT,
the Proprietor has determined to give to the people visiting the town on business or pleasure,
A LITTLE MORE ROOM.
His stabling also is extensive, and is fitted up to put buggies and carriages in the dry. He promises that everything about his establishment shall be conducted in an orderly and lawful manner; and he respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. [may17'67-1f

THE ESPY HOTEL.
ESPY, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
The undersigned would inform the travelling public that he has taken the above named establishment and thoroughly refitted the same for the perfect convenience of his guests. His larder will be stocked with the best the market affords. The choicest liquors, wines and cigars always to be found in his bar.
WILLIAM PETTIT.
Apr.23,69-tf Espy, Pa.

BRICK HOTEL,
ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
ROHR M'HENRY, Proprietor.
This well known House, having been put in thorough repair, is now open to the travelling public. The bar is stocked with the choicest liquors and cigars, and the table will be, at all times, supplied with the delicacies of the season. No pains will be spared to insure the comfort of guests.
Orangeville, dec. 10,'69-tf.

OMNIBUS LINE.
The undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and the public generally that he is running an
OMNIBUS LINE
between this place and the different railroad depots daily (Sundays excepted), to connect with the several trains going South and West on the Catawissa and Williamsport Railroad, and with those going North and South on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad.
His Omnibusses are in good condition, commodious and comfortable, and charges reasonable.
Persons wishing to meet or see their friends depart, can be accomodated upon reasonable charge by leaving timely notice at any of the hotels.
JACOB L GIRTON, Proprietor.

Original Poetry.

Sabbath Eve at "St Mary's Hall."

BY MARIAN ROSS.

Welcome, thou holy hour!
Within this quiet bower,
Peace reigns supreme, and yonder little dome
Is sending forth its rays of mellow light,
Like that which tells the traveler of his home,
And guides his foot-steps in the gloomy night.

And now the deep voiced bell,
Calls, with its solemn knell,
While sounds of gentle foot-falls greet the ear,
And voices hushed to murmurs low and sweet,
As youthful forms all lovingly draw near,
And noiselessly around one altar meet.

In deep and solemn notes
Sweet music gently floats, (blend
While, mingled with the gushing strains, now
The bird-like echo of each tiny voice,
And as the vesper hymn to heaven ascends,
One thinks, e'en so the angels may rejoice.

Tread softly, softly now,
For childhood's sunny brow,
With all its wealth of clustering hair, is bowed,
And with the holy peace now reigning there,
Wrapt in the garb of silence like a shroud
Each youthful heart unites in solemn prayer.

O, childhood, happy, free!
That now on bended knee
Your voices tune to thankfulness and prayer:
To you life still is but a sealed book,
Whose pages, yet untouched by worldly care,
Unopened lie before your trusting look.

Would it were ever so—
And life as sweetly flow.
When these protecting walls no more shut in
Your youthful days from worldly strife and sin,
This vine-wreathed temple no more witness bear
Unto your morning praise and nightly prayer.

Miscellaneous.

THE HORRORS OF MASONRY.

IF our readers, and especially those who have ever been initiated into the mysteries of Masonry wish to enjoy a good laugh, let them read the following chapter which we take the liberty of extracting from a very reliable and amusing book, entitled "Walks about Chicago."

The noble, enterprising, and moral Christians who met in convention in Chicago, for the purpose of kicking over Masonry, have my profound sympathies. Why I thus sympathise with their efforts, I shall proceed to relate:

Out in a smiling little railway town there can be seen, to day, the remains of a man. He now, in his reduced condition, weighs only 230. Had not there happened to him the fearful event which I am about to narrate, he might now weigh as much as a ton, or as the editress of *the Agitator*.

It was two years ago that this citizen became possessed with the righteous idea that Masonry is a blight, a wilt, a blast. After carefully examining the matter, he felt himself called upon to undertake a crusade against the illaicting organization. After consulting with several of his friends he concluded to join the order, get its secrets, and then annihilate it by revealing them.

Bidding a tearful farewell to his loving wife, and clasping her in a fond, it might be a last, embrace, he started on his pilgrimage.

Going boldly to a lodge room, he knocked loudly at the door, and was bidden to enter. He went in.

At that precise moment, the air was rent, and the earth shaken by a terrific burst of thunder. His knees smote together, as this menacing roar tore thro' his ear; but he pressed forward, nerved by a high sense of duty.

It was noon of the following day. The single street of the little village was lined with anxious faces. Every man, woman, and child had turned out to discuss the fate of him who had gone the night before to discover and reveal the secrets of Masonry. His frenzied wife, clasping an infant in either arm, tearing her disheveled hair with her hands, ran hither and thither, like a maniac, in search of her loved and lost.

Since the time of his departure, he had not been seen or heard of. It was believed that he had fallen a victim to the fury of the conspirators whom he had undertaken to expose.

Gradually the women, and the children and the men, gathered in front of the gloomy pile which was believed to contain the *penetralia* in which met the dread Masonic order. With upturned faces, and anxious hearts, they gazed at its closed shutters, each of which seemed the repository of some awful secret.

Suddenly the front doors opened, and then, propelled by a tremendous kick, there shot into the streets a horrid form!

It was that of the lost husband; but oh! how changed! He was neither naked nor clad, for upon his left foot was a slipper; upon his right, a stocking; around his neck, a noose with a dangling cord!

He came down the steps at a head long pace. His eyes were bloodshot, and were lighted with a glance of mortal terror. As he reached the side walk he recovered himself, and looked wildly around.

Thus he stood for five minutes, and then a woman covered her face with her apron, and the other women, a few minutes later, followed her example.

Then he gave a demoniacal yell, and charged through the crowd. Up the street he tore like a maddened bull, yelling at every jump, as though punched with a red hot iron.

The entire population started in pursuit. He kept on for three days, and then run himself into the ground, and was captured. He was found to be an idiot. He asserted that his name was Solomon Abiff, and he wanted an acacia set out in his ear.

To day this victim of Masonic cruelty wanders about, aimless and hopeless. He often takes somebody else's wife and children for his own. He is a melancholy wreck, and his friends have determined, as a last resort, to secure him a consulship to some foreign nation.

Does not this affecting incident prove the nefarious character of Masonry beyond all dispute?

Some years ago I knew of a most foul murder being committed. A Mason was arrested for the crime. He was not convicted.

It was proved that he was 500 miles away at the time, and that the murdered man was killed by somebody else. But what of that? Who doubts that he escaped because he was a Mason?

I knew another case which shows the devilish disposition of Masons. A prominent married man applied to a friend whom he supposed to be a Mason, for the degrees. The latter got together six others, and organized a plan to receive the applicant.

The latter was received on the night in question, in the "lodge room." Blue lights burned, and solemn gongs roared, while the seven conspirators groaned portentiously in chorus.

And then the applicant was blindfolded and led over one turned up table, across twelve inverted chairs, tripped over seven extended legs, soused in four tubs of water, slid down one soaped board, against the grain and was then brought up to be examined.

Sworn on an authenticated copy of Munchausen, to tell the truth, he was interrogated by the G. R. J., who was the village physician.

"Confess," said the latter, "all your sins. If there be one crime on your conscience, you must reveal it. On your honor, on your solemn oath; have you ever done aught to wrong the marital relations of any citizen of this village?"

"Must I answer this question?" said the shrinking candidate.

"You must, would you ever pass beneath the Royal Arch," solemnly responded Dr. R. "Answer, now, upon your fearful oath."

"No one, then, except—except—in the case of Dr. R!" reluctantly confessed the candidate.

Suddenly Dr. R. launched out his right hand, and "handed" the candidate "one" on his smeller. Then the latter tore off his bandage, and being game he responded with his left. Then the two clinched, and fought all over the one table and the twelve chairs; four times up and down the soaped board, and in and out of every tub of water, for four hours and thirty eight minutes. Both were licked so badly that they had to be carried home in blankets.

A suit for divorce followed, and Dr. R. and Mrs. took separate lodgings.

This heart rending occurrence exemplifies, further, the atrocious character of Masonry. It is seen that Masonry is a convenient garb in which men *not* Masons may perpetuate inhumanities and nameless crimes. I charge upon Masonry the breaking up of the happy family of Dr. R., by separating him from a wife who loved wisely, and *two* well.

As a further proof of the infamous character of these Morgan killers, I will expose some of their origes which occurred at Haas's Park, near the city of Chicago.

St. John's day is observed by these people who killed Morgan. Morgan is a man who was killed in time to carry an election. His initials are G. E.—— Good Enough Morgan.

The men who killed Morgan had red plumes in their hats, at Haas's Park, which indicated their bloody character. They also all had swords. They are the same kinds of swords with which G. E. Morgan was slaughtered with. They also carried several immense poles, which are pointed at one end. These poles are employed for the purpose of marking spots to be used for the graves of those whom the order slaughters.

A good many of the men had engravings of skulls on their breasts. These are accurate likenesses of the skulls of men who have been murdered by the Masons. When a Mason has killed three men he is entitled to wear a likeness of his victims' heads, and to take the degree known as Golgatha.

This is the true explanation of these skull badges. Of course the Masons do not own it. They pretend that they wore these skulls on account of the wet weather. They said a flood might come up, and they wanted to skull themselves to dry land.

Each of them had the number 32 among his insignia. This is the number which each of them is sworn to kill.

The Masonic performances at Haas's Park were of a sinister character. How many men and women were slaughtered during the orgies of the day, and buried among the shadows, no one, unless a member of the anti-Masonic societies, will ever know. One man not a Mason was discovered among the crowd. An hour later he was found prone on his back behind a tent. He was dead, yes, dead *drunk*.

Some of the ceremonies of the saturnalia were horrifying. One Druidical looking Mason, with a long, grey beard, and lurid spectacles, read something from a roll of manuscript. As he did so he was surrounded by an auditory that occupied itself with weird and fantastic ceremonials. His words seemed to fill them with a strange power. Unearthly sounds filled the building, in which one could distinguish gurglings like that of blood from gashed throats, or the flow of champagne from bottles. The air was filled with whizzing pellets the size of corks. Bursts of demoniacal laughter tore through the din. The further the speaker with the lurid spectacles proceeded, the louder grew the clamor.

It was a fine address—probably. It was a ceremonial said to be illustrative of the condition of the Masons who built the tower of Babel.

Some of the Masonic rites are peculiar. As everything about the craft has some mathematical connection, the triangle, the square, the pentagon, etc., were symbolized. The circle was represented by six small rings about the size of a silver dollar. A Masonic candidate would take these rings and attempt to throw them, one at a time, over spikes driven in a board. To take one of these degrees costs twenty-five cents. If the candidate threw one of the rings around one of the spikes, he was adjudged worthy and well qualified.

Another degree, which was conferred upon a good many, was one in which the candidates stood in rows, and poured an amber colored fluid, with a creamy surface, into their opened mouths. These degress cost five cents each. One man took forty-two of these during the afternoon. He was then the highest Mason on the ground, except a thermometer. There was a thermometer on the ground that had reached the 85th degree.

Every once in a while would be heard a loud exclamation. It came from somebody who was being murdered. In several cases of which I was a witness, these fell victims of Masonic vengeance were outsiders, who were disposed of by being shot in the neck.

Lovely women were there, who mingled with the descendants of men who killed Morgan as freely as if they had been pious members of the Young Men's Christian Association. A woman is a mystery. Her liking for Masonry can only be explained on the ground that it is composed exclusively of men. In loving Masonry, she is engaged in a sort of wholesale business of the affections.

The American Troppmann.

Next Tuesday is to witness the hanging of John A. Munroe, tried for and convicted of the murder of Sarah Margaret Vail and his and her child. The circumstances attending the crime, the youth and social standing of the murderer, the chain of evidence by which he has been surrounded and which has gradually, but surely, narrowed upon, until now it is about to crush him; the youth and beauty of the woman who, in a double sense was his victim, and the infernal brutality which could thus do to death an innocent babe and incite a father to murder his child, make this case one of the most harrowing which the Province has ever known.

Told briefly as possible the history of the crime is as follows:

Last September, as some negroes were gathering berries in a thicket situated about one hundred yards from the Black River Road, ten miles from the City of St. John, they came upon some human remains, but after seeing what they were they were struck with superstitious awe, and returned to the city, but said nothing of what they had seen. A few days afterwards it came to the knowledge of persons less easily affected by terror and superstition than the negroes, that dead bodies were lying in the neighboring woods; the place was visited and the coroner notified, but not until a week after the original discovery of the remains had been made, did that officer set about to examine the bodies and hold an inquest. The place was inspected: it was a lonely spot by a nearly unfrequented road; no houses were near, except a farmhouse and a tavern. No better place could have been selected for a murderer who, like Eugene Aram, wished to hide from all but the eye of God every trace of his fearful and dastardly crime. Had a murder been committed? This was the question to be solved. How had the bodies been disposed of, or did they die without violence?

Search in the thicket brought to light the skull, ribs, and thigh bones of an adult and the skull of an infant, which fell in pieces on being taken from the ground. In addition to these, a roll of hair, portions of a woman's dress, a woollen jacket, and pieces of underclothing were found, which probably—*certainly*, as the jury afterwards said—had once belonged to her whose body was there decayed and utterly unrecognizable. At some distance, from these was discovered a baby's foot in a little stocking, and a piece of lead, flat, and about the size of a silver half dollar. This was all that the utmost scrutiny of the place and its vicinage could detect which could throw any light upon the identity of the dead. Thus far, no trace of murder committed had been found.

But the disposition of the bodies was such as showed plainly that death had not been accidental or natural. Limbs had been torn from the surrounding trees and placed upon the corpses to conceal them; and moss had also been gathered and scatered above them, evidently with the design of hiding all evidence of the crime. Murder had been committed, and henceforth it was the duty of the coroner to discover the criminal—the perpetrator of a double murder, not less appalling and heartrending than that done by the miscreant Troppmann.

At first no clue to the mystery could be obtained. No woman and child had been missed from the neigborhood, and inquiries made at the city of St. John were equally barren of results. The whole horrible affair apparently was to baffle inquiry, the victims to be unavenged, and the law unvindicated. A man named Kane, whose wife was said to have disappeared in an unaccountable way, was arrested and examined by Coroner Earle, but succeeded in establishing his innocence beyond the possibility of doubt. His wife had no child, and was, moreover, alive, and had been heard from. A fortnight had passed since the discovery of the remoins, and yet there was no clue which might lead to the detection of the murderer. Doctors had, in the meantime, shown that the woman had been killed by a pistol ball, which, penetrating her skull, had left there the marks of lead, but the bullet itself could not be found.

THE CABMAN'S STORY.

At this critical juncture, a cabman named Worden said that, in reading the accounts of the affair given in the public journals, he had been reminded that in the preceding October he had taken in his carriage to the neighborhood of the place where the bodies had been found, a woman and a child, accompanied by a man. This story attracted public attention, and on being questioned, Worden said that the man who had gone with them was John A. Munroe, a well-known architect of this city, and a young married man, of whose integrity there had not hitherto been a doubt. Investigation into Munroe's history brought to light facts which fully justified his arrest.

The story is one of seduction and its usual result—murder. A few years ago Munroe became acquainted with a girl in Carleton named Susan Margaret Vail and had seduced her, and she had borne a child. In last October she sold a house which had been left to her by her father, had disappeared from Carleton, and since that time had not been heard from.

In the latter part of October a woman, giving her name as Mrs. Clarke, and having a child with her, came to the Brunswick House in St. John and a day or two afterwards, had been visited by Munroe, who had hired Worden to take them all in his carriage along the Black River Road, to a place near that in which the bodies were afterwards found. When near this spot they left the carriage and, telling Worden to await them at Bunker's tavern, which was hard by, they walked away, but returned again shortly afterwards, and drove back to town. Some days afterwards they repeated the same thing, but this time Munroe returned to the tavern alone, saying that the woman had seen a friend with whom she intended to remain. He was evidently excited and in haste to return to the city; he was so anxious to get away that he paid for Worden's dinner before it was fully eaten, and told him to drive back with all speed.

SOLUTION OF THE MYSTERY.

It now remained for the Coroner to prove that the remains of the dead woman and child were those of Miss Vail, who was supposed to be also Mrs. Clarke. Miss Vail's sisters were summoned before the Coroner, and recognized the hair of the person found in the thicket—it was their sister's. They recognized also the teeth and dress, and the flattened piece of lead was identified as one which had been used as a truss for Miss Vail's child, who was slightly ruptured. The remains were thus proven to be those of their sister. Who was Mrs. Clarke!

THE TRUNK.

Munroe had left orders at the hotel that Mrs. Clarke's trunk should be sent to the American boat; it had been so sent and had remained at the warehouse in Boston as unclaimed baggage. Articles were found in it which the sisters swore had once belonged to Miss Vail. A clerk in a hardware store swore that in October Munroe had bought of him a Smith & Wesson revolver, and the doctors swore that the jagged edges of the skull of the murdered woman were such as would be made by a bullet of such a weapon. Thus was forged the last link in the chain of evidence; Munroe was tried, admitted riding with Mrs. Clarke, tried to explain her disappearance, but the evidence against him was damning, and the jury brought in a verdict of "Guilty," but recommended him to mercy. A petition in favor of commuting his punishment was circulated, but the Governor-General refused to interfere.

CONDUCT OF THE CONDEMNED.

Throughout the trial Munroe acted with the most perfect coolness and self-possesion, which may be evidence either of hardened villany or conscious innocence. The crowds who have attended the court-house during the conduct of the proceedings have shown much indignation at this stolidity, and have not hesitated to attribute it to impudence and obdurate heartlessness. But his actions since the verdict tend rather to show that he fully believed that he would be acquitted. Now, he is penitent, and passes much of his time in reading the Bible, and conversing with clergymen. His fate is sealed, and he knows that from it there is no escape.

St. John New Brunswick. J. D.

How to Break One-self of Bad Habits.

Understand clearly the reasons, why the habit is injurous. Study the subject till there is no lingering doubt in your mind. Avoid the places, the persons, and the thoughts that lead to the temptation. Frequent the places, associate with the persons, indulge the thoughts that lead away from the temptation. Keep busy, idleness is the strength of bad habits. Do not give up the struggle when you have broken your resolution once, twice, ten times, or a thousand times. That only shows how much need there is for you to strive. When you have broken a resolution, just think the matter over, and endeavor to understand why it was you failed, so that you may be upon your guard against a re-occurrence of the same circumstances. Do not think it a little or an easy thing that you have undertaken. It is folly to expect to break off a bad habit in a day, which may have been gathering strength in you for years.

TURNING THE DEVIL TO GRASS.—So rapid is their way of doing things in Chicago, that, when a man makes up his mind to reform (rather a tough job), it becomes important to fix him promptly. It is therefore necessary, at times, to cut a hole in the ice to perform the solemn ceremony of baptism. On one of these occasions a convert, who had felt the necessity of that rite, was immersed, and on coming out was asked by the minister, "How do you feel now brother?" "Better," was the reply: "put me in again. The request was complied with, and after the second dip, the question was repeated, "How do you feel *now*?" "Better! *better*!" was the response, in a solemn tone of voice—"*the devil may go to grass now*!"

Such is the plucky spirit of the Chicago convert!—*Editor's Dr

The Columbian
—AND—
Bloomsburg Democrat.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1870.

☞ THE COLUMBIAN has the Largest Circulation of any paper published in Northern Pennsylvania, and is also a much larger sheet than any of its cotemporaries; and is therefore the best medium for advertising in this section of the State.

Mr. Justice Strong.

We are at a loss to understand why the New York *World* should have espoused so warmly, the claims of William Strong for a seat upon the Supreme bench of the United States, before his confirmation by the Senate to that honorable and high position.—There is a large portion, at least, of the honest Democracy of Pennsylvania, who do not share the *World's* enthusiasm, and who do not look forward with any great amount of faith to his future actions as Judge of the Supreme Court. Mr. Justice Strong was elected as a Democrat, by the Democrats of Pennsylvania to a seat on the Supreme bench of this State, and how well he has served them is a matter of history. His retirement at a time which was fraught with so much danger to the rights and liberties of the people was unfortunate, to call it by no stronger term, and the passage of the obnoxious Registry Law which that retirement rendered possible, has produced grave doubts in many minds as to what motives impelled him to the act. Granted that he possesses ability as a lawyer, but there are many men in the State who are greatly his superiors and who have attached to them no shadow of a doubt. A judge of the Supreme Court like Cæsar's wife should be "above suspicion." And how does it happen that a man who has claimed to be a Democrat is nominated by a Republican President, supported by Republican Senators and claimed by a Republican Railroad monopoly as one likely to carry out plans which can but result to its pecuniary benefit?

It may be that the Pennsylvania Central R. R. Co., does not speak advisedly as to Mr. Justice Strong's willingness to overthrow the recent decision of the high Court of which he is now a member, but it is not calculated to raise him in the estimation of thinking men that his name should be bandied about, and his judicial opinions announced beforehand by men whose avowed aim and object is a purely monied one. But taking it for granted that Mr. Justice Strong is not a party to this judicial barter of position for opinion—yet is it to be much regretted that he should begin his term with so dark a cloud of doubt overshadowing him, the more especially as during the discussion of his probable course of action, his confirmation was reconsidered, and, after ample time had been afforded for ascertaining definitely his intentions, he was finally confirmed.

He has certainly disappointed one party which elected him, and may yet act similarly to the party whose chief has appointed him and whose monopolies claim him. Though confirmed by the votes of Democratic Senators, we have some hesitation in assigning him a position in the Democratic ranks.

Specie Payments.

THERE would seem to be some probability of the not distant resumption of specie payments, if gold rates are to be taken as a basis of opinion.

On Monday last gold was quoted as low as 112 and closed at 112¾. The closing rates on Thursday previous having been 115¼. The tendency seems to be steadily downwards, the rates above mentioned being the lowest since Aug. 1862. If matters were allowed to take their course and Congress would refuse to flood the market with new issues of paper money, we might before the close of this year of grace, 1870, have the satisfaction of once more beholding a decent circulating medium. With gold at par there would be no reasonable excuse for the continuance of the present high prices, and the necessaries of life, at least, would again be offered at something like their real value.

It is to be hoped that the bright outlook may not be wholly illusory.

Grant's Pup.

Somebody who wanted an office sent Grant a "pup." The animal was transmitted by express, and it reached the Presidential mansion encumbered with charges and fleas. The President declined to liquidate the former or tolerate the latter, so the beast, with his accumulated insects and liabilities, reverted to the express company, whose premises he made uncomfortable by howling at the superintendent and biting the clerks; so he was finally presented to a colored citizen, whose knowledge of pups enabled him to discern beneath the hungry, discontented exterior of his new acquisition indications of blood and breeding. The animal, in fact, turned out to have a pedigree as long as one of COTTON MATHER'S sermons, and his identification excited considerable interest in the select dog circles of the capital. The President is said to have repented him of the precipitancy with which he rejected so choice an animal, and to have instructed DENT to open negotiations with his colored possessor. The embassy has thus far turned out a falure. The plebeian retains the pup, and the President, pupless, peaks and pines, and the eager embassador jingles his rejected ducats, and doubtless laments that a certificate of the brute's genealogical advantages was not pasted upon his inferior regions, so that the recipient might have been made aware of the quality of the animal before he rejected him. The situation at present is rather difficult and complicated, and we can suggest only one method of solution. Butler and the President are friends. Butler has a striking talent for acquiring possession of property which its owners don't want to part with. He is like Antiochus, of whom Lucian tells us:

"Since Antiochus set eyes upon Lysimachus's pad,
No chance of setting eyes on it Lysimachus has had."

Let him steal the pup and give it to his friend. He needn't be afraid of being bitten. No dog could bite him and live. And the delicate bit of service would draw closer the bonds which unite in loving fraternity the great soldier of Vicksburg and the Wilderness and the greater soldier of Big Bethel and Fort Fisher.—*World.*

Our Free Schools.

This is one of the best if not the best system that has ever been devised, and yet it is like every other invention, so far from perfect that it continually needs repairing and improving, while it has in some respects made great improvement, in others it is we fear gradually failing. Many of the props which were intended to support this noble structure are falling away. This being the case it is tottering upon its very foundation, and needs willing hearts and strong hands stretched forth to its support. There are two sources from which at present it is receiving strength. The first is, by the aid of the County Superintendent, we are enabled to have better educated teachers, at least those that possess more book learning. The second is, the taxes pour more freely into the treasuries. But these levers alone are not sufficient to bear up the whole structure.

Before I say more, perhaps I had better add that it is through no self interest or selfish motive whatever, that I am induced to make these remarks, being in a situation whose prosperity might arise or spring from some of the ruins, or fragments of the Free School system. But no conscientious person can look at the cause of education in a selfish light. The system is so large that we must take an extended view to see all its beauty and feel all its power. Otherwise we become mental dwarfs and little by little lose sight of everything that we cannot bend to our own advantage, seeing through all the avenues of life only self, and thus lose our vitality, and then leave the profession in disgust or if obliged in a measure, by circumstance, to continue to drag through the tedious hours, wishing for the day of release and the compensation we are expecting to receive.

But we shall notice why this grand system has not a firmer base, or at least does not take greater strides towards perfection.

In doing this we must include the whole community, citizens, school directors, parents, teachers and scholars. First the wealthy part of the community are some of the props that do not stand firmly by their support. They pay a large portion of the taxes it is true, for which they have our heart felt thanks, (though some of them do this grudgingly enough,) but what do they care what the free schools are like? Few of them patronize them, many of them would think it a disgrace to have their children seen there, (and I don't wonder at it if they should see what I have seen,) but they have the power to make them Institutions that they would not be ashamed of, and could then educate their children here as well as elsewhere with less expense. Next comes the middle class as they are termed, who are equal in every respect to their more wealthy neighbors save this. Our one common Father has seen fit for his own wise purposes to give them but a small inheritance of this world's goods. They would like to have the benefit of free schools, but not having the influence which money always gives to make them equal in their estimation to other schools, and not feeling willing to trust the future prosperity of their child to an inferior education they also take away their patronage in part. Then comes the poorer class, some of whom have good sense enough to send to free schools, make the most of them and thus learn all they can, which is sometimes limited indeed; but all of this class do not by any means send to these schools; many of them send where the tuition becomes a burden to them, others let their children run the streets, because they hear the cry come up "Free Schools are good for nothing." I do not say they are not good; I believe some of them are good though not what they might have been had they been made the schools of the United States. Some tell us these schools were never intended to teach more than the common branches. We confess we could never see why they must stop here. Why can we not have one at least in every county equal to any institution of learning? Grade the whole county if need be to support it, make all the schools as good as the students require, it costs no more to have a good school than a poor one. If we do pay the teachers a little more we save it by his care over the property. If the schools were brought up to a just standard, we would be able to keep the best teachers in free schools, as it is, they are constantly leaving for other professions, no one thinks of making a life work of teaching these schools. It simply seems in the estimation of some to be a business for raw hands, to fit them for something higher, hence you will hear almost all professional men say "I taught school when I was a boy," yes, and no doubt made quite as many blunders as you would have done in a mechanical workshop. The profession calls for the full vigor of the mind, it neither wants *worn out soldiers* nor yet *raw recruits.*

Next come the school directors. Since this is an office of neither honor, thanks nor pay, we generally find among their number such men as expect to turn this to their own advantage in some way or other so as not to lose sight of themselves wholly. The schools will be sometimes in number and quality, too, according to the number of applicants who happen to be in the good graces of said directors if there are not schools enough for all those applicants eke them out with negroes. We are not opposed to a negro school by any means, nor to any thing else that will elevate the character of this degraded and despised race, and make them able to provide for themselves, and thus take the burden from our shoulders. But why not come boldly forth, with your colored school, and allow applicants the privilege of presenting themselves in like manner.

very best advantage. We don't feel that they have any right to appropriate it to their own use and give us just what they please in return. But we have among our school directors some noble exceptions, who work for the public good only, whose influence is felt without naming them; they are beacons in the darkness that may yet dispel the gloom in which we are shrouded. Next comes the County Superintendent whose duty it is to watch over all the teachers and note the progress of the numerous children under their various charges throughout the whole county. This alone scarcely less than the Searcher of all hearts and all Seeing Eye could accomplish, and when we think of the responsibilities resting upon him, and of all the avenues by which the heart of a truly conscientious man may be approached, and the various means that may be brought to bear upon human judgment, what wonder if he sometimes fail, and modest worth go unnoticed while unblushing effrontery triumphs. As we are only taking note of our own county, we will not speak of the unscrupulous man who has beguiled into his meshes, the, perhaps, less scrupulous sovereigns of the system, namely the school directors, but say, with the Pharisee, that we are glad that our county is so much better in this respect, and indeed in regard to all her school officers; even her teachers bear a favorable comparison with other counties. It is the duty of the County Superintendent to work for the free schools, to build them out of the best material in the land, to leave in their midst some of the best students and some of the very best teachers in the county. If the free schools are not conducted in this manner so that the children who attend them may have an equal chance, we are verging towards a monarchy and sooner or later lines will be drawn, and children regarded according to their heirship. Why, already, we are becoming more proud of titles than lords of other nations; we are now almost afraid to address a man for fear he may claim some title that we know not of. We shall now speak of parents and teachers and shall take them together for they are thus bound together by an unseparable tie, namely the child, and being thus bound they form a team that shall cause the wheels of education to revolve swiftly through the deepest mire of ignorance and stubborness, and, fellow teachers, if we do our part we can have the parents' aid, for we have hold of the cord that is wound around their hearts and that binds them to our purposes, if those purposes be just and made for the interest of their child. But is our course such that they can intrust to our care the health, the morals and future prosperity of their tender and beloved offspring? What wonedr if they watch over us with a jealous eye, and are quick to note our faults. It is not their duty to look in upon us in our every day life, to look if possible into our hearts to see what stamp they bear, that they may know what impress we will leave upon the minds of their little ones. The teachers are employed by the school directors to work for those parents; they have not the privilege of saying whom the employee shall be. On every other situation they may employ their own help, and look into the character and pretensions of the person employed; here they have no such privilege. The man that cares for their horses must be experienced, must in fact know something of the nature of that animal. The girl that is intrusted with household cares must be capable and qualified in a measure for her position. But the one who is intrusted with the culture of the immortal mind and with keeping in perfect order the delicate mechanism that contains this precious treasure, may be some young girl who has never been thought capable of presiding for a single week over the little ones in her own home. She steps boldly forth feeling no danger because she knows none, her mind has not strength to feel the responsibilities that rest upon her, she is too young for any other employ, her judgment is not sufficiently matured. But since "any body can keep school" she presents herself and is ready to reap the golden harvest.

Yet all young girls are not thus thoughtless; many think seriously upon the subject, and try by every possible means to prepare themselves for the work. Such we see calling to their aid all the experience of others, seeking the counsel of the successful teachers everywhere. These may soon outstrip those who have been long in the profession.

This dismal picture of the free school system has yet another shade to add to the dark side of the picture. Look at the school houses. Whose duty is it to see that these are taken care of? Teachers say, "directors don't have the houses in order." Why the greater part of the year they are under our charge. I look upon a teacher in regard to the school house he occupies as a tenant whose duty it is to keep the house in order, and to be responsible for any injury done to said building. In colleges, seminaries and private schools, teachers must take charge of the building they occupy. We do not see these buildings knocked to pieces in a few years, neither do we find them so filthy that we scarcely dare enter them, nor yet so foully carved and defaced that we feel ashamed to preside over children in such a tenement. Some tell us children that are sent to private schools are not so rude, (malicious I had better say) and that finding things in better order they take pride in keeping them so. The difference is not in the children nor the buildings, it is in ourselves. It must be that we do not care for public property as we would for our own; perhaps we look Directors are entrusted with the people's money in addition to their own, and it is only just and right that we ask them to spend that money to the with too much leniency upon such transgressions; it cannot be that we have no laws in our schools to protect said property.

I could point you to school rooms that four years ago were a credit to that vicinity that are in this short period of time so defaced that a teacher who has respect for himself would not enter them without repair. Can we ask school directors to watch over these buildings while under our charge? I hear some teachers complain that "the directors won't get the school house cleaned for them." Seminaries and colleges are cleansed, I think without the aid of school directors. I would have them cleansed once in a while if I were obliged to do it myself or pay half a month's salary to get it done. If the children in these schools were not so tidy as in other schools I would teach them to be so. I would teach them too that the property in our charge was not really a "*free gift*" as many suppose, but that they and I had an interest in it, that we were appointed its protectors, and that if injured it must be repaired from our funds. You will say perhaps, it is repaired from the public funds, yes, and no one knows that his child has been a participant in this destruction. It rests with us fellow teachers to protect the public funds from these private wrongs, to cause the offender to be known, at least to his parents and the Board of Directors as the author of his own mischief. W. W. E.

PORTLAND, Me., March 4.—This city has commenced paying gold or its equivalent for her municipal coupons, according to the decision of the Supreme Court.

Communicated.

ROHRSBURG, PA., February 28, 1870.

Mr. EDITOR.—We have fair prospects of stone coal in this section of the country. A miner from some part of the mining districts of this State came to Mr. Farvers in this place last fall, to search for coal. After having made satisfactory examination of the country with references to the signs of coal he gave the citizens the strongest kind of encouragement to take measures immediately that would lead to its discovery. He asked them to furnish him with board and material necessary to mine with and assist him in his efforts that they might soon realise his sanguine anticipations. He asked nothing of the citizens but to bear his expenses until coal was found when he wished to have a reasonable compensation for his trouble and labor. After a mutual agreement had been gone into by all parties, necessary preparations were made and work began which was prosecuted vigorously and unceasingly till a short time since when on account of too much water coming in they were obliged to discontinue working for a while. A tunnel has been run into the hill about sixty feet with very strong indications of coal. It is hoped that as soon as it is favorable for working, the work will be resumed and driven with force sufficiently strong to accomplish the object in view before they get discouraged and abandon the enterprise. Should large quantities of coal be found here, and at the North Mountain, men of capital and energy would soon have a rail road, made from Bloomsburg, up Fishing creek through to Dushore in Sullivan County, which would be more convenient and advantageous to the lumbermen in the back part of this County, than it is at present as they could send their good to market, and have brought back their equivalent much cheaper and sooner. This would be one good result, that would attend the accomplishment of such an enterprise. But there are other and equally as great results that would follow. It would give employment to thousands of the laboring class who depend mainly on their daily labor for a livelihood and would be a source of wealth to the community at large. And should the time ever come that it would be necessary for a Cadwallader to explore the north mountain in search of forts and deserters, it would be much more pleasant and easy to be transported to that place by rail road that to foot it, and encamp several times along the road. And we are inclined to believe, that a great deal of annoyance to the citizens along the route would be prevented and their property saved from the hands of those that know no law, and have no respect for the innocent.

W. J. KRAMER.

Important Supreme Court Decision On Mechanics Liens.

DUFF & EWING VS. HOFFMAN et al.

A lumber dealer furnishing lumber for a building is not a contractor, and has no power to charge the building with a lien to another party.

Extract from opinion by Agnew, J. Jan. 31. 1870.

An architect or builder is the agent of the owner for erection, and we can readily perceive how, as agent, he should have power to subject the building to a lien to the workmen and material men. This is not so with a contractor who builds on his own credit. But when the law classed him with the architect and builder, and gave a lien for the work and materials purchased by him to be done and furnished on the credit of the building, it clearly intended this as a protection to the workmen and material men, as much as if they had acted under the order of a mere agent. The purpose was to prevent their meritorious claims from being defeated by a change of character in the employer from an architect or builder to a contractor, a formality which might be used in every instance to defeat a lien. Now if this clear legislative provision to charge the building with a lien for work and materials procured through a contractor, can be defeated by making two contracts for the building instead of one: for example, one contract for the masonry and another for the carpentry, the provision in the statute is worthless, for it can always be evaded. What difference is there in principle when different men become contractors for the erection of the building in divisions? Certainly there is none. Within the divisions committed to each, the owner, by his contract with him for construction of that division, commits his authority to bind the building, just as fully and as equitably as he would to one person for the whole erection. Hence, we held in Singerly vs. Doer, that a contractor for the carpenter work and lumber of a house could subject it to a lien for work done at his instance on the credit of the buildings. Such a contract, however, must be one within the meaning of the statute, to wit, a person employed to erect or construct the building. It is the contract for 'erection' which communicates the owner's power to bind the building and places the contractor alongside of the architect or builder. But there is a palpable distinction between a contract to erect and a contract to furnish toward the erection, whether it be work or material. One who contracts to put up a building or one of its principal divisions, as its brick work or its wood work is not a mere workman or a mere material man. He is employed to construct or erect, and not merely to work. It is therefore very clear, that a lumber dealer employed merely to furnish lumber, whether manufactured or not, is not a contractor for the erection of the building or any division of it. He is a material man merely, or a workman, if he work up his lumber and furnishes it made up into frames, doors, sash, &c., and is not employed to erect or put up the building or any of its primary parts or divisions. Not having assumed the relation of contractor or builder, there is no privity between him and the owner to enable him to charge the building with a lien for the lumber he purchases of others in order to fill his own contract to furnish the lumber of the house. The court was therefore right in holding that the plaintiff acquired no lien.—LEGAL INTELLIGENCER. Vol. 27, No. 6.

MR. DAWES states that there are five hundred unnecessary officers in the army, whose annual pay is $1,250,000! This is one of the facts which Butler justly said tend to impair the confidence of the country in the administration.—Why are such abuses allowed to continue.

The New Hampshire Election.

THE annual election in the "Granite State" took place on Tuesday last. There were four sets of candidates in the field viz: Democratic, Republican, Labor Reform, and Temperance. Grant's majority was 7647, and Stearns' last year 3773. Last Tuesday it was reduced to about 1500, while the Democrats gain two Senators, and several members of the assembly.

Latest News.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.—A German named Christian Neilman, living on Frankfort road jumped from his bed and then out of a third story window last night to escape from an imaginary demon, who he dreamed was about to cut and quarter him with a knife. He was but slightly hurt.

CHICAGO, March 3.—The woman suffrage bill passed by the Montana Legislature, submitting the question to a vote of the adult male and female citizens of the State at the fall election, has been signed by the Governor and is now a law.

HUNTINGDON, Pa., March 4.—This morning Godfried Bohner, one of the murderers of the Peightal family, attempted to escape. He struck the jailer on the head with his hand-cuffs, took his keys and threw them into the cell of Bodenburg, the other murderer, telling him to come out. He refused, and the jailer calling for help, Bohner was secured.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.—About six weeks ago Mary Kern, aged 14 years, was attacked by rogues up town, who attempted to steal her pocket book. Failing in this, they cut off her hair with a razor. She became sick from fright and died this morning. No arrests have been made.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Governor Stevenson, of Kentucky, has telegraphed to Mr. Golladay refusing to accept his resignation as a member of the House of Representatives, saying that duty to his State, his constituents and his own honor demands a full investigation of the charges against him, in relation to the sale of cadetships, by the only tribunal to which he is amenable under the circumstances.

LARAMIE CITY, W. T., March 7. The Judiciary of Wyoming sustains the right of women to serve as grand jurors. All of the ladies drawn as grand jurors were present in the court-room at 11 o'clock this morning. A motion was made to quash the panel, but it was not sustained. At 11:55 A.M. the first panel of women grand jurors in the world were sworn in. None of them asked to be excused. An able address was delivered by Chief-Justice Dowe.

WASHINGTON, March. 7.—The Venezuelan Minister to Washington, Mr. J. J. Paul, died suddenly, in this city, yesterday morning, of apoplexy. He had only recently been appointed, and preparations for the presentation of his credentials were in progress.

Specie Payments.

CHICAGO, March. 7.—A liquor saloon here paid out $500 in specie as change on Saturday. It is announced that two at least of our principal railroads on April 1, will make specie change at all their offices.

WASHINGTON, March. 7.—Several of the largest retail stores in this city are now paying out silver in change.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March. 7.—Many of the merchants of this city resumed specie payments to day.

Congressional.

SATURDAY, Mar 5.—In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Sumner moved to take up the bill repealing the charter of the District of Columbia Medical Society. The motion, after considerable debate, was not agreed to, by a vote of 21 to 26. The bill repealing the test-oath act of 1862, was reported upon favorably. A number of bills on pensions and the bill for the settlement of claims for Quartermaster and Commissary stores, furnished or taken by the Government during the war within the States in rebellion, called out a long discussion; In the House, a bill granting a pension to a colored teamster, upon which there was an adverse report, was passed, after much opposition. Mr. Wood made a personal explanation in regard to the sale of cadetships, and in answer to the charge of a newspaper correspondent that he had made appointments out of his district. A deficiency bill to the amount of $46,610, for items in the House service, was passed.

At 3 P. M. the Georgia bill was taken up, and Mr. Butler made the opening speech. He was followed by Mr. Farnsworth; the latter, without concluding his argument, yeilded the floor for the presentation of some petitions.

FRIDAY, Mar. 4.—In the Senate yesterday, the consideration of the Funding bill was resumed. Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, attacked the policy of issuing any loan bearing a rate of interest less than five per cent. Mr. Morton favored a long bond and opposed several sections in the bill.

The amendment offered by Mr. Sumner to the first section, making the bond proposed a 10-40 instead of a 10-20 bond, was agreed to.

In the House, the bill for the construction of an air line railway from this City to Washington was reported, and a long discussion ensued upon it. An amendment that the consent of States through which the proposed road was to pass should first be obtained was rejected by a vote of 115 to 45, and then the bill went over for the day. The House went into Committee and the Tariff bill was taken up. Mr. Brooks made a long speech in opposition to the bill and in favor of partial free trade, advocating particularly the removal of duties from coal, salt, iron and other necessary articles. At the conclusion of the speech the Committee rose.

TUESDAY, Mar. 8.—In the Senate, yesterday, among many bills introduced, was one for the admission of Texas on the same conditons as Virginia. The Finding bill occupied most of the day.

In the House of the resolutions offered was one to pay Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, a sum not to exceed $2,000 for defending a suit brought against him by Charles W. Wooley for his action as a member of the house.

The case of Mr. Golladay, of Kentucky, charged with selling cadetships, was brought up and after a long discussion it was finally decided that Mr. Golladay, having once resigned his seat, was no longer a member of the house or entitled to its privileges.

THE BLOOMSBURG BILL.

AN ACT, to define the limits and to organize the town of Bloomsburg

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the town of Bloomsburg in the county of Columbia shall hereafter include all the territory now included within the limit of Bloom township in said county and shall possess in addition to the organization and powers of a township, a town organization and government, under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 2. The electors of said town, qualified to vote for township officers, shall annually on the second Tuesday of April (commencing with the present year) elect a town council to consist of a president and six members who shall severally hold their offices for the term of one year and the said council and the president thereof shall respectively possess all the powers conferred upon them by this act and shall perform all the duties enjoined thereby. The election of the said president and of the said members of the town council shall be separately made, upon distinct ballots, and shall be under the same regulations of law in all respects as elections of constables of townships in this Commonwealth except as herein otherwise provided.

SEC. 3. At the general election in October next the qualified electors of said town shall elect two constables and two assessors of taxes who shall severally hold their offices for the term of one year, and three auditors who shall hold their offices for the term of three years, and the said officers and their successors shall perform the same duties, possess the same powers and be chosen in the same manner as officers of similar designation in townships, except so far as the manner of their election is affected by the fourth and fifth sections of this act, and they shall also possess the additional powers and perform the additional duties conferred and charged upon them by this act. All future elections of the officers in this section mentioned and, of justices of the peace, and assistant assessors by the electors of said town, shall be held at the time and at the places appointed by law for the holding of general elections in said town. No other officer than those herein mentioned shall hereafter be chosen as town or township officers by the electors of said town or shall act as such, but the present constables, assessors and auditors of Bloom township shall continue to act in their several offices until their successors shall be duly chosen and qualified under the provisions of this act, and directors of common schools for the district of Bloomsburg shall continue to be chosen therein pursuant to the general school laws of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 4. To the end that the electors of Bloomsburg may exercise their right of suffrage freely and without undue constraint, and may obtain for themselves complete representation in their local government, the plan of the free vote shall be lawful and is hereby authorized in the elections for officers of said town and for all officers to be chosen by them exclusively. In any case where more persons than one are to be chosen in said town to the same office, for the same time or term of service, each voter duly qualified shall be entitled to as many votes as the number of persons to be so chosen and may poll his votes as follows, to wit:

First. Where two persons are to be chosen he may give one vote to each of two candidates, or two votes to one.

Second. Where three persons are to be chosen he may give one vote to each of three candidates, two votes to one candidate and one to another, one vote and a half to each of two candidates, or three votes to one.

Third. Where four persons are to be chosen he may give one vote to each of four candidates, one vote and one-third to each of three, two votes to each of two, or four votes to one.

Fourth. Where six persons are to be chosen he may give one vote to each of six candidates, one vote and a half to each of four, two votes to each of three, three votes to each of two, or six votes to one.

In every case the candidates highest in vote shall be declared elected. Whenever a voter shall intend to give more votes than one, or to give a fraction of a vote to any candidate, he shall express his intention distinctly and clearly upon the face of his ballot, otherwise but one vote shall be counted and allowed to such candidate. This section shall apply to the choice of school directors and of all officers to be chosen exclusively by the electors of said town whenever its application shall be possible.

SEC. 5. Vacancies in any of the offices of said town may be filled by appointments to be made by the court of quarter sessions of the peace of Columbia county except as herein otherwise provided, but any appointment so made shall be of an elector of said town who shall have voted for the officer or person whose place is to be filled. When one or more vacancies shall exist from a failure to elect at an annual election, or two or more vacancies shall exist in the same office from any other cause, the said court may order an election to fill the same at such time and upon such reasonable notice as the judges thereof may think proper, but any vacancy in the office of president of the town council occurring more than twenty days before a general election next after such president shall be chosen shall be filled at such general election. This section shall apply to vacancies in all the offices before mentioned except those of justice of the peace and director of common schools.

SEC. 6. For election purposes the said town shall be divided into two districts by a line extending the whole length of Center street, prolonged on the south without change of course to the Susquehanna river, and on the north from its intersection with the grounds of the Rosemont cemetery company continued along the south and west lines of said cemetery grounds to the north-west corner thereof, and thence to the nearest point on the waters of Fishing-creek. That part of said town lying west of said division line shall be known as West Bloomsburg and that part lying east and north of the same shall be known as East Bloomsburg. The said divisions shall constitute separate election districts for all purposes under the election laws of the Commonwealth and the elections therefor shall be held at the court house in said town. Immediately after the close of any town election, in the said election districts and when the returns thereof shall have been made out and certified, the return judges of the said districts shall meet together in the Court House, and add together the returns of their respective districts for town officers, and shall make out and certify a joint return of all the votes cast in said town for said officers, setting forth distinctly the number of votes received by each candidate in each district and the aggregate vote of each, and shall within twenty-four hours thereafter file the same together with the district returns in their possession in the office of the Clerk of the Court of quarter sessions of the peace of Columbia county, but in the case of an election of a justice, or of justices of the peace for said town a separate joint return made out and certified as aforesaid shall be filed by said return judges, within the time aforesaid, with the Prothonatary of the Court of Common Pleas of said county who shall within five days thereafter transmit a certified copy thereof to the Secretary of the Commonwealth: *Provided*, That the first election for president and members of the town council shall be held by the judge and inspectors now authorized to hold elections for Bloom township and that the polls be opened and a single election held at the usual place of election: *And provided further*, That the same election officers shall be authorized to act as such at the general election in October next for the election district or districts in which they shall respectively reside, and any additional officers whose selection shall be necessary to the holding of said general election in the said election districts, may be appointed by the court of quarter sessions of the peace of Columbia county at the term of said court to be held in September next.

SEC. 7. The said town shall possess and have all the rights and powers conferred upon boroughs by the following sections and parts of sections of former laws and shall be bound by all the regulations and provisions thereof not inconsistent with this act, to-wit: the act of first of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four to provide for the incorporation of boroughs, sections nine, twelve and thirteen; the act of third April one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, regulating boroughs, sections one, two (except the fifth, sixth and sixteenth articles thereof) three, four five, six, seven, eight nine, ten, eleven, twelve, twenty-seven and thirty-two; the act of twenty-second April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, supplementary to the act regulating boroughs, sections one and two, and the act of 24 April 1860 providing for exceptions against boroughs; and all the duties and powers of a chief or assistant burgess as defined and fixed in those statutes and contained in the parts thereof above recited, shall be charged upon and exercised by the president of the town council in the said town of Bloomsburg.

SEC. 8. It shall be lawful for the president of the town council to enter into written contracts with the owners of property bounded or crossed by any road, street, lane or alley for the improvement of so much of such road, street, lane or alley as shall adjoin or cross his premises or lie contiguous thereto, either by grading, curbing, paving or guttering the same, or the sidewalks, crossings, culverts and drains thereof at the expense and charge, in part of such property owner and in part of said town; and such contracts, when approved by the town council, shall become binding upon the parties thereto and may be enforced by due process of law; but no such contract which shall require a probable expenditure beyond the sum of one thousand dollars by said town shall be valid or effectual until the same shall be approved by the court of quarter sessions of the peace of Columbia county, the judges of which court shall be satisfied that the contract is a reasonable, fair and provident one and advantageous to the inhabitants of said town.

SEC. 9. That the provisions of the act entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled 'An act to promote the more certain and equal assessment of taxes in Philadelphia, approved fourteenth of March one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, relative to assessments on agricultural and farm lands, and the suburban portions of said city," approved twenty-fourth March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and are hereby extended and applied to the town of Bloomsburg, and assessments, and classifications of real estate in said town, and rates of taxation thereon for town purposes, shall be as provided in said act, and shall be fixed, made, regulated and enforced agreeably thereto by the proper officers, and by the authority of said town. The Town Council may in any year, subject to the regulations of the act aforesaid, fix a tax rate for town purposes not exceeding fifteen mills on the dollar of valuation of taxable property therein, but any such tax rate exceeding five mills upon the dollar of valuation of property shall be agreed to and fixed by at least five votes in Council, after at least one week's district notice in public session, and entered upon the minutes, that such vote will be proposed.

SEC. 10. That it shall be the duty of the town treasurer, upon the assessment and ascertainment of the town taxes in any year, and so soon as the time allowed to tax-payers to appeal has expired, to give public notice in one or more newspapers published in said town and by at least six handbills or placards put up in public situations therein, that he is prepared to receive the taxes so assessed and ascertained at his office or place of business (to be distinctly named in such notice) and requiring the tax-payers to pay the same: Any tax unpaid at the expiration of thirty days from the giving of such notice shall be paid with five per centum penalty upon the amount added thereto, and for the collection of such unpaid taxes and penalties it shall be the duty of the president of the town council to issue his warrant under his hand and seal to one of the constables of said town or to the collector of taxes therein authorizing and commanding him to collect the same, which warrant shall confer full authority upon such constable or collector to receive such taxes and penalties and to enforce the payment thereof, by distress or otherwise as provided in the case of the collection of borough or township taxes by general laws.

SEC. 11. That damages to private property, by reason of the laying out and opening of roads, streets, lanes and alleys in said town shall be estimated, reported and paid as provided in the laws relating to boroughs, by this act applied to said town, except that where any road shall be located and opened over farming or farming and suburban lands beyond the limits of compact settlement and for the use and accommodation of the public in general rather than for the special use, accommodation and advantage of said town, the damages for property taken and occupied shall be paid as in the case of township roads in Columbia county, and in the case of any road falling within this exception the court of quarter sessions of the peace of said county, shall make the proper order or decree for payment of damages upon the confirmation of such road or upon confirming the report of viewers appointed for their assessment and allowance.

SEC. 12. All suits and proceedings at law, or in equity, by the said town shall be brought and conducted by the President of the town council under the direction of the council and in the corporate name of said town, and in all suits and proceedings against the town, process shall be served upon the said President and defence be made by him under authority of the Council and subject to its control.

B. B. STRANG, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

CHARLES H. STINSON, *Speaker of the Senate.*

Approved the 4th day of March, A. D., 1870.

JOHN W. GEARY.

Legislature.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, MAR. 4.—A new police bill was reported. Among the bills passed was one authorizing *femmes sole* to sell their property when deserted by their husbands. Also, one authorizing judges to commit perjurers. Also, one exempting mortgages and other money securities from taxation.

HOUSE.

The bill for the protection of miners passed. A resolution calculated to expose and prevent the collection of exorbitant freight by railroad companies was laid over for one day. A bill was passed authorizing husband and wife to testify in divorce cases.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, Mar, 5.—A resolution was introduced requesting the Finance Committee to report the facts relative to the refusal of W. W. Irwin to testify regarding the Treasury investigation.

HOUSE.

Among the bills reported favorably was one for adjournment on the 31st of March; also, one urging Congress to pay the border raid claims; also, a bill making recorders of deeds, etc., liable for false or erroneous certificates of search.

MAUCH CHUNK, Mar. 3.—Last evening a passenger train on the Lehigh Valley Railroad ran over two men near Parryville, killing one of them, named Lawrence Goodman, and breaking a leg of the other man, named George Brein, who was also thrown into the river. The signal was given to warn them off the track, and Brein says that he must have been bewildered, as he tried to get off, and had no idea the train was so close upon them. They were brought to this place and cared for.

JOB
PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office

MARRIAGES.

MILLER—SHERMAN—On the 3rd inst by Rev. Wm. J. Eyer, Peter Miller to Miss Caroline Sherman, both of Main twp.

CRAWFORD—HARPER—On the 20th of Feb, by Rev. J. A. Mellick, at the M. E. Parsonage, Bloomsburg, Mr. Clinton Crawford, and Miss E. Harper, all of Columbia county Pa.

EVES—ALLEN—At the residence of the bride's parents, on the 3d inst., by Rev. H. C. Moore, Mr. R. Frank Eves, to Miss Lizzie Allen, all of Columbia county, Pa.

PEARCE—MYERS—At the residence of the bride's father, in Fairmount, Feb. 23d, by Rev. R. P. King, Mr. Thomas J. Pearce, of Wayne co., and Miss Sallie F. Myers, daughter of Benjamin Myers, Esq., of Fairmount, Luzerne county, Pa.

DEATHS.

WELLIVER—On the 22d of Feb, in Pine twp, John Welliver, aged 91 years, 5 months, and 10 days.

MENSCH—In Franklin twp., on the 18th inst., Catharine wife of Jesse Mensch, aged 59 years, 1 month and 4 days.

HICKS—In Bloomsburg, on Feb. 23d, Mary E., daughter of John and Elizabeth Hicks, aged 13 years, 5 months and 15 days.

HICKS—In Bloomsburg, on Feb. 25, 1870, Mary K., daughter of John and Elizabeth Hicks, aged 13 years, 5 months and 15 days.

HAGENBUCH—In Bloomsburg, on Feb. 26th, Lizzie, daughter of Isaiah Hagenbuch, aged 3 months and 5 days.

WANICH—In Bloomsburg, on Feb. 19th, Mr. Lydia Wanich, aged 72 years.

CRAMER—In Bloomsburg, on Feb. 24th, George Oliver, son of Andrew Cramer, aged 2 years, 7 months and 14 days.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FORKS HOTEL,
BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

The undersigned has taken this well known House, lately occupied by George W. Mason, new furniture, &c. Every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of guests. The bar always supplied with the best of liquors and cigars. T. BENT. TAYLOR.

mar11'70-3m.

ONE CENT REWARD.

Albert Henry Sinnamon, an apprentice to the duty indentured, having absconded, the above reward is offered for his return. All persons are hereby warned against harboring him or trusting and giving him credit upon my account, as I will pay no debts of his contraction. He is aged about 18 years, and ran away March 1st. WM. H. TUBBS.

Catawissa, March 11, 1870-3t.

MONTOUR HOUSE
RUPERT, PA.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Proprietor,

This House having been put in thorough repair is now open for the reception of guests. No pains will be spared to ensure the perfect comfort of the travelers. The Proprietor solicits a share of public patronage. The bar will be stocked at all times with fine liquors and cigars.

mar11'70-1f.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE.
CENTRE STREET BELOW ROBBINS & EVER'S STORE.

The undersigned having been burned out at the recent destruction of the Exchange Hotel, has taken the store as above, where he is now prepared to furnish his patrons with the best of custom-made work. Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance.

mar11'70-1f. CLARK M. BROWN.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE
ESTATE OF JOHN T. EVANS, DEC'D.

Letters of administ

The Columbian.

oomsburg, Friday, March 11, 1870.

HERE is a growing sentiment in the erent Townships, in favor of making Poor House a County matter.

ISS DERICKSON, whose place of ness was burned at the late fire, has ted, and now occupies the room in tman's Block formerly used by J. W. mberlin.

y reference to the Auditor General's ort, we see that the Commonwealth s Columbia County $2,33, while tour County owes the State $304,77.

HE people of Lock Haven are tak- steps to establish a Normal School, harter has been granted them, $30, have been subscribed, and a con- ice appointed to select the ground.

LARK M. BROWN, as will be seen is advertisement, notwithstanding severe loss at the late fire, has again en up the hammer and lapstone in frame building on Centre Street, below Robbins & Eyer's Store.

E would gladly publish "the Ad- ture" of "White Holler", but in r to make it presentable to our ers we would have to rewrite it, a which we have not the time to orm.

YING HARD.—Smoke is yet to be arising from the ruins of the Ex- ge Hotel, although two weeks elapsed since the fire. There s to be a determination on the part e element to render the job a com- e one.

MONG the items in the contingent unt of the Senate for last year are dozen rubber nipples." Consider- the way in which this honorable y drains the Treasury, we are sur- d it should only have made provis- for twelve teats.

OTEL CHANGE.—Andrew T. Ikeler enton, having sold his former hotel erty, has purchased the upper el, of Clemuel McHenry, for the of $1500. W. Piatt of New Colum- opens the house heretofore occupied r. Ikler, on the 1st of April.

E citizens and tax-payers of Ber- have got into quite a wrangle on subject of building a new School se, for which purpose the School tors ask the Legislature to author- them to borrow $10,000. The ma- seem to be in favor of the pro- d legislation.

OOMSBURG M B. & SAVING FUND CIATION.—Money sold, on, Satur- last, at a premium of $90, for each . Ten shares were sold. Quite a ber of new shares were taken. ares will be sold at par, until after next regular meeting, First Sat- y in April, after which time the ium will be added. Association from 3 to 8 o'clock P. M.

ATH OF A VETERAN.—On the of February last John T Evans of ing Creek township died at the ad- ed age of 82 years. Mr. Evans was dier in the war of 1812; one of the otic band whose number is yearly ing smaller and the death of the of which it will be necessary to re- before the lapse of many years.

SS MARGARETTA SCOTT, daughter r. Scott of this place, and who has for some time past a Missionary to a, delivered an address to the ren of the St. Paul's Episcopal ch, on Sunday last, descriptive of anners and customs of the Af- s. Miss Scott has brought from eld of labor many curiosities, the l work of these, to us, almost un- n people.

RE.—The R. R. Station at Espy totally destroyed by fire on Mon- night last. The books, tickets, &c., lost, but the telegraphic battery saved. There was little or no t destroyed. Two barrels of Coal hich were burned furnished a vast nt of flames, and lighted the sky, ch as the conflagration of an entire of buildings would have done. rigin of the fire is unknown.

o hundred and forty one persons converted in the M. E. Church at nsburg this winter. We regret the two Bloomsburg Editors are mong the number. It would re- special Providence to soften them, *khannock Republican.* tunately no "Special Providence" uired in your case, friend Yost, e from your childhood to the nt hour, you have had the reputa- f being the "softest" man, who migrated from Bloomsburg.

OWN!—Bloomsburg for the first s an incorporated town, by Act islature. She has long had the iable distinction of being the only y seat in State the which did not hat privilege. She also has he hor or the first place in the United States the principle of the free vote has pplied, where minorities may be rented, and where honest and good nment may be attained through ice of the *entire* people. As some provisions of the bill, which we this week, may not be fully under- we will hereafter make such ex- ions as may be deemed neces-

AT NEXT?—The *Pittston Gazette* the announcement that Elder der, a minister of Scott township, erne county, has recently turned his church, seventeen members, e they belong to the Temperance zation! People, says the *Gazette*, e somewhat astonished perhaps, e fact only furnishes additional nce, that the "fools are not all dead

language used in the above is am- s. Does the *Gazette* means to in- e that Elder Callender is a fool urning out" the seventeen mem- r that the members are fools for ing to a Temperance organiza- We should be pleased to know.

OUS ACCIDENT.—The Williams- *Gazette and Bulletin* of Monday Yesterday afternoon, about half- our o'clock, Mrs. Van Buskirk, of Mr. S. Van Buskirk, proprietor City Hotel, met with a most pain- dangerous accident by which she ly escaped being burned to death. going from her room to the for the purpose of getting some ter, and finding the heating range ot she opened one of the doors. g occasion to sit down in front of ge for a few moments, a number coals rolled out on her dress and she was aware of it, her clothing flames. She at once rushed into the cellar with the intention hing a tub of water, in order to uish the flames. Being disap d in this, she entered an adjoin- om and endeavored to tear off her g. This she also found herself to do, and she would undoubt- have perished had it not been for ely arrival of Katy Doyle and H. Colborn, the clerk of the The latter, with fortunate pres- of mind, seized a piece of carpet mothered out the flames. The un- ate lady was conveyed to her room illed medical assistance secured, it was found that her injuries of a dangerous character. Her g was almost entirely consumed right side, arm and shoulder y burned. Everything possible one for her, and, although her ng is extremely severe, her recov- not considered doubtful.

We learn that Mr. X. Wernet will retire from the Hotel business on the 1st of April to be succeeded by Mr. George W. Mauger, of Bloomsburg.—*Berwick Gazette.*

NOMINATIONS IN THE GRAND LODGE OF ODD FELLOWS—The Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, I. O. O. F., has issued a circular giving the name of the following members who have accepted their nominations for office in the Grand Lodge, the election to take place next April:

For M. W. Grand Master—John B. Springer, of No 127.

For R. W. Deputy Grand Master—Alfred Slack, of No 241.

For R. W. Grand Warden—Wm. Stedman, of No. 113; Philip Lowry, Jr., of No 572; Francis M Rea, of No. 89; George Bertram, of No. 160, George Madill, of No.343; John G Moxey, of No. 4; Theodore Coruman, of No. 91; Isaac A. Sheppard, of No. 229.

For R. W. Grand Secretary—James B. Nicholson, of No. 100.

For R. W. Grand Treasurer—M. Richards Muckle, of No. 46

For R. W. Grand Representative to the G. L. U.—Robert A. Lamberton, of No, 160.

PUBLIC SALES:—Bills for the sale of real and personal property have been printed at this office, viz:

D. F. Bomboy, Hemlock, March 12th, personal property.

Estate of David W. Clark, deceased, Montour, Friday, March 18th, real estate.

Estate of Benj. Lowe, dec'd., Montour, Saturday, March 19th, real estate.

Estate of Cyrus Fry, dec'd., Bloomsburg, Saturday, March 19th, real estate.

Estate of H. H. Fritz, dec'd., Sugarloaf, Saturday, March 19th, real estate.

A. J. Berninger, Mainville, Friday, March 25th, personal property.

Estate of Benj. Boone, Orange, Saturday, March 26th, real estate.

A. K. Shuman, Mainville, Wednesday, March 30th, personal property.

Wm. Longenberger, Maine, March, — personal property.

Isaiah Hagenbuch, Bloomsburg, Saturday, March 19th stoves, tinware, &c.

Henry J. Edwards, Bloom township, Friday, March 25th, personal property.

Estate of Eli Creveling, dec'd., Scott township, Saturday, March 26th, real estate.

LOCAL NOTICES.

NEW SONGS.—Sheet Music and Instruments to be had at Altstatt's, Court House Alley.

THE next term of Third Street Graded School will commence April the 4th, by m10-3t*. E. W. WYNKOOP & CO.

SPECTACLES with eye preserving lenses manufactured at Henry Zupplinger's establishment, 25 cents and upwards. Also frames glassed and glasses framed, for a trifle, guaranteed well done.

DON'T FORGET!—That the best place in this part of the State to procure perfectly fitting Clothing, at fair prices, is at LOWENBERG'S Main Street. He buys none but the best goods, employs none but the most skilful workmen, and turns out nothing but first class articles. Seeing is believing.

PIMPLES on the Face, Eruptions, Blotches, Scrofulous diseases, and all sores arising from impure blood, are cured by Dr Pierce's Alterative Extract or Golden Medical Discovery. For Bronchitis, Laryngitis and all chronic, severe or lingering coughs nothing equals it.

Sold by druggists, or send three and a quarter dollars to DrRV. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., and get three bottles free of Express charges.

FOR SALE.—A new Spring Wagon and double set of tug harness, can be bought at a low figure. Apply to Isaiah Hagenbuch, Main Street opposite Forks Hotel.

NOTICE.—By divine permission Elder J. J. Harvy of the Christian Church will preach at the Court House in Bloomsburg on Thursday Evening March 10. Services commence at half past seven. The Public are respectfully invited to attend. n9 2t.

PAPER BAGS.—We have on hand a fine assortment of paper bags of large and small sizes which we will sell at city rates. n5-4t.*

CROUP generally comes on in the night when it is not easy to get medicine. Therefore take 25 cents and buy a bottle of Phoenix Pectoral and keep it until you need it. n6-4t.

Bloomsburg Market Report.

Wheat per bushel	$1.35
Rye "	1 00
Corn "	85
Oats "	40
Flour per barrel	7 00
Cloverseed	8 00
Timothyseed	2 00
Butter	40
Eggs	20
Tallow	10
Potatoes	40
Dried Apples	5
Hams	25
Sides and Shoulders	20
Lard per pound	20
Hay per ton	18 00
IRON—	
No. 1 Scotch pig	$42
No. 2 "	40
Bloom	3 50

LUMBER.

Hemlock Boards per thousand feet	$16 00
Pine " (one inch)	30 00
Joist, Scantling, Plank, (Hemlock)	12 00
Shingles, No. 1 per thousand	3 00
" 2 " "	2 00
Siding " "	18 00

Philadelphia Markets.

FLOUR—	
Northwestern superfine at	$4.25@ 4.50
Northwestern extra	4.50@ 4.75
Northwestern family	4.75@ 5.25
Pennsylvania and Western superfine	5.00@ 5.50
Pennsylvania and Western extra	5.75@5 6.75
Pennsylvania and Western family	6.00@7.00
Pennsylvania and Western fancy	7.50@8.25
Rye flour	$5.25
WHEAT—Pennsylvania red, ₱ bus	$1.40@ 1.50
Southern " "	2.00@2.70
California " "	2.75
Amber " "	$1.50@1.60
RYE—Pennsylvania rye, ₱ bus	$1.40@1.45
CORN—Yellow, "	$1.35
White, "	$1.17@1.21
OATS—Mixed, ₱ bus	62@65c
PROVISIONS—Mess Pork, ₱ bbl	$21.50
Mess Beef, "	$21.00
Dressed Hogs, ₱ lb	8½@9c
Smoked Hams "	17@18c
Shoulders "	13c
Lard, ₱ lb	17c@12c
SEEDS—Cloverseed ₱ bus	$9.00@9.25
Timothyseed ₱ bus	$4.25
Flaxseed "	$1.75
CATTLE—Fed Cattle ₱ lb	9c@11c
Cows, ₱ head	$45@$65
SHEEP—₱ lb	5@8
HOGS—₱ 100 lbs	$11.50@12

A COUGH, COLD OR SORE THROAT

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Requires immediate attention, as neglect often results in an incurable Lung Disease.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES will almost invariably give instant relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases, they have a soothing effect.

Singers and Public Speakers use them to clear and strengthen the voice.

Owing to the good reputation and popularity of the TROCHES, many worthless and cheap imitations are offered, which are good for nothing. Be sure to obtain the true

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

nov. 12,'69-6m.

GREENWOOD SEMINARY.

The Spring Term of this Institution will open on MONDAY, APRIL 18th, 1870, and the first quarter of Eleven weeks will terminate on the first of July, when there will be a vacation until the first of August.

Boarding students, not placed under the immediate charge of relations, are expected to board at the establishment, and boarders must furnish their own towels, &c.

TERMS:

Boarding and Lights, per quarter	$35 00
Tuition, do	7 00 to 8 00
do Juvenile class do	4 00 to 5 00

Washing extra, and all bills payable, one-half in advance, and balance at the middle of the quarter. For further particulars inquire of

WM. BURGESS,
Millville, March 4, 1870-2m. Principal.

THE FOLSOM IMPROVED FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. These machines make a strong, elastic stitch; will sew with ease every variety of cotton, wool, linen and silk goods, from the finest to the coarsest, and of any required thickness at greater speed and with less power and noise than any other machine. Agents wanted in every town. Liberal commission allowed. For terms and circular address. A. S. HAMILTON,

No. 730 Chestnut St., Philad'a, Pa., Sole Agent.

feb18'70-1t.

New Advertisements.

PUBLIC SALE
—OF—
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, Pa., on SATURDAY, March 26th 1870, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, Thomas Creveling, Jr., administrator, &c., of Eli Creveling, late of Scott township, in said county, deceased, will expose to public sale, on the premises, the following described real estate, to wit: all that certain

LIMESTONE QUARRY,

situate in the township and county aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a corner and on line of N. S. Campbell, thence along said line north twenty-four and one-quarter degrees west ——perches to lands of Aaron Boone, thence by land of said Boone westwardly five perches to line of Jesse W. Merrill, thence by said land south twenty-four and one-quarter degrees east —— perches to a corner and to land of the said Jesse W. Merrill, thence by said land eastwardly five perches to the place of beginning, containing

ONE ACRE,

more or less. Also the undivided one-half of all that certain Limestone Quarry, situate in the township and county aforesaid, bounded and described as follows; on the east by land late of said deceased, on the north by land of Aaron Boone, on the west by land of Charles Lee, and Peter Seiwig, and on the south by land of Jesse W. Merrill, containing three-fourths of an acre, more or less, excepting and reserving unto Jesse W. Merrill, his heirs and assigns, an alley or road on said premises on the east side of the same, running south from the Railroad to other lands of said Jesse W. Merrill. Also, all that certain piece of ground or

WHARF LOT,

situate in the township and county aforesaid, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a corner adjoining George Hidley, thence by the same southwardly five perches to the north bank of the Pennsylvania Canal, thence along said Canal westwardly eight perches to a corner on land of Jesse W. Merrill, thence by said land northwardly five perches to land of Fowler & Creveling, thence by said land eastwardly eight perches to the place of beginning, containing Forty Square Perches.

W. H. ENT, Clerk.

☞CONDITIONS OF SALE:—The dower of the widow to remain charged upon said real estate and the interest of the same to be regularly and annually paid to her by the purchaser or purchasers, said interest to be paid and computed from the first day of April, 1870, and the principal to be paid to the parties legally entitled to receive the same immediately upon her death; said dower to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. Ten per cent. of two-thirds of the purchase money to be paid on the striking down of the property, one-third of the purchase money less the ten per cent. to be paid on the confirmation of sale, and the balance of the two-thirds to be paid in one year from the confirmation of said sale, with interest on the same from confirmation *ni. si.*

THOMAS CREVELING, Jr.,
Administrator
Scott Twp., March 11, 1870-2t.

READ THIS.

LAZARUS & MORRIS'

CELEBRATED

PERFECTED SPECTACLES,

AND EYE GLASSES,

—:o:—

One of the firm will be at the Store of their Agent

Miss A. D. WEBB,

STATIONER,

BLOOMSBURG PA.,

One day only, Friday March 11, 1870.

He attends for the purpose of assisting Miss A. D Webb in fitting the eye in difficult or unusual cases.

Those suffering from impaired or diseased vision are recommended to avail themselves of this opportunity.

OUR SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES ARE ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE MOST PERFECT

assistance to sight ever manufactured, and can always be relied upon as affording perfect ease and comfort while strengthening and preserving the Eyes most thoroughly.

We take occasion to notify the Public that we employ no pedlars, and to caution them against those pretending to have our goods for sale.

mar11'70-1t.

Legal Notices.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF REV. ELIJAH WILSON DEC'D.

In the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, *inter alia* the Auditor appointed by the Court, to make distribution of the balance in the hands of the Administrator of the estate of Elijah Wilson deceased, among creditors and heirs will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, at his office in Bloomsburg on Tuesday, the 12th day of April, 1870 at 1 o'clock P. M. All persons interested or having claims against the said estate are requested to attend, or be debarred from coming in for a part of the said fund.

C. B. BROCKWAY
mar4'70-1w. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF GEORGE YINGER DEC'D.

In the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, the Auditor appointed by the court, on exceptions with power to make distribution of the balance of said George Yinger late of Montour twp, dec'd, among the heirs and legal representatives and persons entitled thereto, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment at E. H. Little's office, Bloomsburg, Col. co., on the 24th day of March, A. D. 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all persons having claims on said fund are required to attend, or be forever debarred from coming in for a part of the said fund.

W. H. ABBOTT,
mar4'70-3w. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF JOHN BEALER, DEC'D.

The undersigned, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, an Auditor to make distribution of the balance in the hands of the Administrator, of the estate of John Bealer deceased, among creditors and heirs, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment at his office, in Bloomsburg, on Monday, the 11th day of April, 1870, at 1 o'clock, P. M. All parties interested or having claims against the said estate are requested to attend, or be debarred from coming in for a part of the said fund.

C. B. BROCKWAY
mar4'70-1w. Auditor

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE
ESTATE OF LYDIA WANICH, DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of Lydia Wanich, late of Bloom township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county, to Jacob Wanich of Bloomsburg. All persons having claims against the estate of said decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to make payment to the undersigned, without delay.

JACOB WANICH,
mar4'70-6t. Administrator.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF WILLIAM SNYDER, DEC'D.

In the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, *inter alia* the Auditor appointed by the Court, on exceptions with power to make distribution of the estate of said William Snyder, dec'd, late of Bloom township, in the county of Columbia, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment on Saturday the 9th day of April next, at 9 o'clock A. M., at the office of C. B Brockway in Bloomsburg, in said county. All parties interested are requested to attend, or be debarred from coming in for a part of the said fund.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
mar4'70-4w. Auditor.

NOTICE.

Persons owning unseated lands in this county for which the unpaid taxes have been returned to the Commissioners, will save the cost of advertising by paying them before the First of April next.

DAVID LOWENBERG,
mar4'70-3t. Treasurer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF VALENTINE CHRISTIAN DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of V. Christian late of Madison twp., Columbia Co, deceased, have been granted by the Register, of Columbia county to Franklin Christian of Madison township. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known, and those indebted to make payment to

FRANKLIN CHRISTIAN
feb4'70-6w. Administrator.

EXECUTRIX'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF GEO. KELLER, DEC'D.

Letters testamentary on the estate of George Keller, late of Fishingcreek township, Columbia county dec'd, have been granted by the Register of said county to Susan Keller of Fishingcreek, Columbia county, Pa. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the Executrix in Columbia county. Those indebted to the estate either on note, judgment, mortgage or book account will make payment to the Executrix without delay.

SUSAN KELLER,
feb4'70-6w. Executrix.

STATEMENT OF THE FINANCES
OF THE
COUNTY OF COLUMBIA,
From January 1, 1869 to January 1, 1870

JACOB YOHE, Jr., Treasurer of the County of Columbia, in account with said County for County purposes for the year A. D. 1869.

DR.

1869.			
Jan. 6	To amount outstanding for 1868 and previous years	$8,291 6	
" "	To amount per Auditor's Report January 1869,	1,692 67	
" "	To J. R. Groul sand from C. House	15 00	
Feb. 2	To Catawissa Co'r. 1868 10 day list	1 85	
" 11	To Geo. Beagle for bridge plank	2 00	
" 19	To David Savage, old bridge, F. ck.	24 97	
Mar. 11	To Hemlock co'r. additional tax	1 70	
Apr. 15	To George Evans, Poor Overseer, Briarcreek	48 23	
" 16	To J. R. Fritz, on sale of estray, Sugarloaf,	33 00	
July 23	To amount of County tax assessed for 1869,	28,616 39	
Aug 19	To James Farnsworth, plank	1 85	
" "	To Jesse Coleman, jury fees for 1867 —— 1868,	123 00	
" "	To Jesse Coleman, fines,	53 00	
Sept 13	To George Evans, Poor Overseer, Briarcreek,	86 00	
Nov. 9	To Jas. McCormick on his costs,	30 00	
"	To Registry List,	222 36	
Dec 16	To David Savage, old bridge, Sugarloaf,	85 50	
"	To note of $3000 discounted First National Bank, Bloomsburg,	1,977 65	
"	To seated and unseated taxes returned,	53 63	
"	To redemption money in hand,	590 96	
"	To amount outstanding on State for 1869,	85 59	
"	To amount received for use of court room of sundry persons,	85 00	
"	To amount received on Militia fines,	44 18	
" 31	To Jesse Coleman, jury fees, fines,	16 00	
"	To cash paid Assessors, &c., managing dog fund,	157 00	
"	To Ten day list, Fishingcreek, 1865, added,	50 00	
		6 60	
		$42,427 26	

CR.

By amount outstanding for 1869 and previous years	$8,085 15	
By amount outstanding for 1869 on State tax	35 09	
By amount refunded to A. J. Colley for estray sold	33 00	
By amount interest paid Bloomsburg Bank on $9,000	48 54	
By amount paid state over amount assessed with amount outstanding	58 08	
By amount commission allowed collectors	1,103 72	
By amount exonerations do do	300 64	
By amount County orders redeemed	30,932 97	
By amount Treasurer's commission on $30,790 90	1,231 63	
By amount balance due and paid over	603 47	
	$42,427 26	

JACOB YOHE, Jr., Treasurer, of Columbia county in account with Tax on Dogs.

DR.

1869.		
Jan. 6	To amount outstanding for 1868, &c	$849 97
	To amount assessed for 1869	1,495 00
		$2,254 97

CR.

By amount outstanding for 1868, &c.,	$313 81	
By amount Sheep orders redeemed	1,406 12	
By amount commission allowed collectors	116 41	
By amount exonerations " "	122 14	
By amount paid assessors, &c., managing dog fund	50 00	
By amount Treasurer's commission	70 51	
By amount balance due and paid over	176 18	
	$2,254 97	

STATEMENT showing the amount of County and Dog Tax assessed in each district in the County for 1869, and the balance unpaid in each district December 31, 1869.

Districts.	County Assessed	County Due	Dog Ass'd.	Dog Due
Bloom	5,425 02	501 88	125 50	103 50
Briarcreek	1,342 41	381 65	61 00	11 00
Beaver	619 34	183 46	65 00	
Benton	745 81	390 73	58 50	10 50
Berwick	765 19	191 07	21 00	
Centre	1,067 14	353 54	58 50	
Catawissa	1,381 05	295 95	71 50	11 50
Centralia	774 34	778 98	8 00	8 00
Conyngham	2,373 54	638 94	40 00	20 00
Franklin	673 37	270 49	37 00	
Fishingcreek	1,083 08	449 10	69 50	
Greenwood	1,281 93	221 57	81 50	
Hemlock	1,044 51	378 98	59 50	29 45
Jackson	261 40		24 50	
Locust	1,114 63	636 95	120 50	40 50
Maine	649 98	141 80	38 50	
Montour	944 06	282 84	43 50	18 50
Mifflin	1,124 13	458 87	71 50	
Madison	1,096 32	194 90	60 50	
Mt. Pleasant	692 58		51 00	
Orange	780 82	339 75	56 00	
Pine	307 09		20 00	
Roaringcreek	421 37	202 37	30 50	10 50
Sugarloaf	281 57	39 55	44 00	8 00
Scott	1,842 24	373 22	46 00	
	28,616 39	7,537 69	1,405 00	269 45

The following is the amount due prior to 1869,

Districts.	Names of Collectors,	County tax.	Dog Tax.
Centralia Bor.	1866. W. H. Reinbold		5 28
Madison,	1866. Jacob Bechtel	66 78	
Bloom,	1868. J. H. Furman	261 04	
Conyngham,	1868. D. T. M'Kiernan, dec'd.	219 64	39 00
Total		$547 46	$44 28
Add amount due from 1869		7,537 69	269 45
Amount due on County		8,085 15	
Add amount due on State for 1869,		35 09	
Total due		$8,120 24	$313 81
Expenses for the year 1869,			
Paid Auditors for county settlement,		$74 00	
" Auditors for Proth'y and Register accounts		25 00	99 00
" Assessors for spring assessments,			53 75
" BRIDGE CONTRACTS.			
" W. A. Kile, Cole's creek, Sugarloaf Balance,		200 00	
" Daniel McHenry, Raben creek, Fishingcreek, Bal.		108 74	
" Eli Mendenhall, West ck. Benton,		380 00	
" David Savage near E. Cole's Sugarloaf,		885 50	
" John Leggott, building & repair, Pine,		110 00	1,684 11
" Bridge repair to sundry persons, A.			1,176 63
" Blank Books for county offices,			193,00
" County Buildings, repair, &c., to Prothonotary and Register's and Commissioners' office, Court House fence, Jail, fence and bolidings, A.			852 11
" cleaning Court House,			34 00
" Commissioner's att'y, E. H. Little,			75 00
" Court crier, M. Coffman.			102 50
" Commonwealth costs,			1,317 00
" Constable Returns to Court,			285 35
" Commissioner Mont. Cole		332 00	
" " D. Yenger		276 01	
" " Wm. G. Gucle		242 00	
" " C. Robbins,		32 00	
" Commissioners' clerk W. Knickbaum,		650 00	1,532 00
" Court House extension, Balance,			183 31
" District Attorney E. R. Ikeler,			68 00
" Election expenses, Spring Fall,		458 34 718 40	1,176 76
" Fox and wild cat scalps,			20 00
" Fuel,			62 11
" Inquests on dead bodies,			116 75
Paid J. J. Robbins & Co., for	EXPENSES.		
recon matting C. Room,		62 50	
" Koons & Clark, boarding Pollock's jail,		70 00	
" Koons & Clark, boarding Jury Dunovan trial.		260 00	
" Koons & Clark, boarding Jury Dougherty trial.		200 00	
" M. C. Woodward, guarding prisoners,		235 00	
" S. H. Miller & Son, two chandeliers for Court room,		232 08	
" E. H. Little, fees in suit of Centralia Police,		172 79	
" M. L. Ikeler, Attorney for Centralia Police,		2,628 41	
" M. Millard, Sheriff, on Fi. Fa. Er secured back State debt from 1864 to 1868 with 1 per cent. and cost,		5,011 33	
" Sundry persons,		177 92	9,050 05
" Insurance, Lycoming Co. Jurors,			5 50
" Jury commissioners,			3,156 41
" Medical attendance on prisoners,			70 37
" Post mortem examina'n,			15 04
" Penitentiary and Lunatic Hospital,			20 00
" Prothonotary, Coleman,			482 46
" Printing, W. J. Jacoby, Balance,			594 05
" Printing C. B. Brockway,		5 00 312 70	
" " J. S. Sanders, on account		30 00	347 70
" Postage and Stamps,			8 19
" Road and bridge views,			284 69
" Road damage to sundry persons,			2,653 00
" Registry Expenses			562 45
" Register, Treasurer's Bonds, &c.,			14 05
" Sheriff boarding prisoners, &c., and conveying convicts E. P. Penitentiary and H. of Refuge,			1,301 00
" Stationery for Court,			41 90
" Sheep damage,			1,763 81
" Tip Staves,			216 62
" Tax refunded to Twps.			142 07
" Teachers' county Institute, C. G. Barkley,			69 20
Amount of orders issued in 1869,			$29,857 35
Deduct—Sheep orders redeemed,	$1,165 61		
" and tax refunded,	142 07		1,307 68
Expenses for the year 1869,			$28,544 67

STATEMENT OF DOG TAX.

Amount sheep orders unredeemed for 1867,		51 75	
" sheep orders unredeemed for 1868,		262 00	
" sheep orders unredeemed for 1869,		1,079 49	$1423 24
Deduct amount dog fund on hand,		176 18	
" amount uncollected, sons's and ex. included		313 81	489 99
Excess of damage over said fund			$933 25

STATEMENT OF COUNTY ORDERS.

Total amount orders redeemed in 1869,	30,932 97	
Deduct amount old orders redeemed in 1869,	2,477 23	
Gives amount, redeemed of 1869	$28,455 74	
Add am't of 1869 not redeemed,	231 08	
Gives amount issued in 1869,	$28,686 74	
Amount due for 1867, R. views,	11 00	
" " " 1868, "	10 00	
" " " 1869, "	231 00	
Total,	$252 00	

We, the undersigned, Auditors of Columbia county, being duly elected to adjust and settle the accounts of the Treasurer and Commissioners of Columbia county, do hereby certify that we met at the office of the Treasurer and Commissioners, in Bloomsburg, and carefully examined the accounts and vouchers of the same from the 1st day of January A. D. 1869 to the 1st day of January A. D. 1870, and find them correct in the foregoing statement, and we find a balance due the Commissioners of County Tax six hundred and three dollars and forty-seven cents, ($603.47), and Dog Tax one hundred and seventy-six dollars eighteen cents, ($176.18), from Jacob Yohe, jr., Treasurer of said county. Given under our hands this fourth day of January A. D. 1870.

JACOB HARRIS, A. J. ALBERTSON, U. J. CAMPBELL, } County Auditors.

JACOB YOHE Jr., TREASURER of Columbia county, in account with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for the year 1869.

DR.

To amount of State quota for 1869 as fixed by Board of Revenue Com'rs,	$1,834 92	
To amount quota ⅛ mill tax as fixed by Board of Revenue Commissioners,	288 09	
	$2,123 31	

CR.

By State Treasurer's Receipt Aug. 5, 1869,	724 27	
By " " " 16, 1869,	1,091 47	
By commission allowed collectors on $1,834 92	91 75	
By commission allowed Treasurer on $1,743 17 at 1 per cent.,	17 43	
By State Treasurer's Receipt Aug. 6, ⅛ mill Tax,	271 23	
By commissions allowed collectors, on $288 09,	14 42	
By commissions allowed Treasurer on $273 67 at 1 per cent.,	2 74	
	$2,123 31	

The same in account with Tax on Bank stock for the year 1869 in Columbia county.

DR.

To amount of said Tax assessed and collected in 1869,	375 00	

CR.

By State Treasurer's Receipt, Aug. 20, 1869	300 00	
By " " " Sept. 18 1869	52 69	
By commissions allowed collectors at 5 per cent,	18 75	
By commissions allowed Treasurer on $370 25 at 1 per cent.,	3 56	
	$375 00	

The same in account with Eating House License for 1869,

DR.

To amount of said License for 1869	300 00	

CR.

By State Treasurer's Receipt, July 20, 1869.	242 00	
By State Treasurer's commission on $300 at 5 per cent.,	18 00	
	$300 00	

The same in account with Tavern and Liquor License for the year 1869.

DR.

To amount of said License for 1869	1,025 00	

CR.

By State Treasurer's Receipt, March 8, 1869	150 00	
By " " " July 20, 1869,	663 61	
By " " " Aug. 26, 1869,	211 21	
By Treasurer's commissions on $1000, at 5 per cent.,	50 00	
By Treasurer's commission on $2110 at 1 per cent.,	21	
	$1,025 00	

The same in account with retailer's License for the year 1869.

DR.

To amount of said License for 1869, assessed.	1,472 00	

CR.

By State Treasurer's receipt July 14, 1869,	328 87	
By " " " Aug. 20, 1869,	241 27	
By " " " 30, 1869,	450 00	
By " " " Sept. 18, 1869,	102 85	
By am't overpaid on said License in 1868,	177 18	
By Treasurer's commission on $1000 at 5 per cent.,	50 00	
By Treasurer's commission on $465 at 1 per cent,	4 65	
By Printers publishing Mercantile list (3)	46 50	
By John Siglinger's License, exonerated not collectable,	7 00	
By State Treasurer's receipt,	51 18	
	$1,472 00	

We, the undersigned, auditors of Columbia county in the State of Pennsylvania, do hereby certify, that we met at the Commissioners' and Treasurer's office in Bloomsburg on the day of January, A. D. 1870, and did settle and adjust the several accounts required of us by law, agreeably to the several acts of assembly and supplements thereto according to the best of our judgment and ability. In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands this 4th day of January, A. D. 1870.

JACOB HARRIS, A. J. ALBERTSON, U. J. CAMPBELL, } County Auditors.

JACOB YOHE, Jr., Treasurer of the County of Columbia, on Militia Fines for 1864 and 1865.

DR.

1869.		
Jan. 6 To amount outstanding		$108 00

CR.

By amount outstanding from collectors	$42 60	
By amount commission allowed collectors	2 32	
By amount exonerations " "	19 50	
By amount balance due and to county	44 18	
	$108 00	

We, the undersigned, Auditors of Columbia County, have examined the foregoing account of Militia Fines, and find them correct. We find in the hands of the Treasurer forty-four dollars and eighteen cents which is transferred and charged to County tax for 1869. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands this fourth day of January A. D. 1870.

JACOB HARRIS, A. J. ALBERTS

FARMER'S COLUMN.

Preparations for Spring Work.

THE present is the farmer's time to arrange his plans for the coming year, and on this being carefully done depends greatly the success of future operations. He has the gathered experience of the past to aid him; and if one or more crops have failed, now is the time to consider the cause. Has he been unprofitably stinted in the necessary amount of labor? has any other than the best seed been sown or planted? have weeds been allowed to grow unchecked? has work been performed too much in a hurry? have the most approved implements of all kinds only been used?

Trade and business in the cities have been depressed the past season, as well as the prices of produce in the country. Let not the farmer be discouraged.

Is the working stock of the farm sufficient? has there been false economy in the use of manures? has there been room to store the crops?

All these questions should now be asked and answered; recollecting that the most improvident of all kinds of farming is the raising of half crops, and that poor stock is always the most expensive, he should map out his plans for the year 1870, so as to avoid all these errors; and, with the aid of agricultural papers, to introduce an improved system of management. The increase of railroad facilities may bring his farm within market distance of large cities or manufactories, so that his whole system should be changed—and perishable articles, such as butter, milk, small fruits, vegetables, be cultivated instead of beef and grain, with which he has been striving in an unequal competition with the cheap lands of the West.

Let the farmer now consider and digest the tried capacities of his soil and its adaptation to particular crops. Has he generally succeeded with corn or potatoes, or carrots, or cabbage, or broom corn, or hops, or pasturage?—let him not suddenly change his system on account of temporary depression in prices.

"Time and chance happeneth unto all," and with patient industry and perseverance, every man in his proper calling, (not forgetting the performance of moral, social and religious duties) will find that *for him* "seed time and harvest, cold and heat, summer and winter, day and night, shall not cease, nor the early and the latter rain."—

"Let us then be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate—
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor and to wait."

A Butter Story.

The *Bradford Reporter*, published at Towanda, Bradford county, tells a curious story about a firkin of butter, as follows:

About 1833 a family named Sickler, or Van Sickler, moved into Towanda, and took up as a residence a place formerly occupied as a hotel. On the premises was a deep well, originally dug by, or for, Mr. Means, the hotel-keeper. At the time of building or stoning up the well a stone shelf was inserted, by order of the land-lord, about ten feet down, for the purpose of depositing in a cool place butter, beef, and such articles as might be considered necessary to its preservation. The new-comers, the Van Sicklers, soon detected, or thought they did, the presence of decaying wood in the water, and it was decided to have the well cleaned out. Accordingly two old patriots were detailed for the work. Their combined efforts after a few hours' labor, resulted in fishing up a butter firkin, tightly sealed, but black with age, and its staves nearly rotted through. Mr. Means, the old landlord, long since retired from business, and then residing a short distance from the place, was sent for and came down, whitehaired and venerable, leaning on his cane. After looking at it a moment, the old man said he could explain the whole matter. The tub had been let down on the stone shelf, long years ago when he kept the hotel. As near as he could remember, it was over thirty years previous. The tub had disappeared in the night, and it was supposed that it had been stolen. The well had never been cleaned out before to his knowledge. The tub was now opened in the presence of the little crowd that had gathered. The lid was removed, the white linen cloth taken off, and there was the butter, yellow as gold, and, as it proved on tasting, sweet at if but made yesterday, although thirty-one years had elapsed since it first went to the bottom of the well, where it was now found, like Truth, unimpaired by its long residence. The old man claimed the prize, and carried it off rejoicing. Witnesses are still living who were present at the time, who will, with our informant, make affidavit to the truth, in every particular, of this butter story. In those days butter was only worth from six to twelve cents per pound; now see the difference—thirty-five to fifty cents, and not the best at that.

Cut Feed for Horses.

An accurate farmer has furnished the *Country Gentleman* a statement of his experiment with feeding cut feed and meal to his horses, accompanied with weighing and measuring. He cuts oat-straw about an inch long with a rawhide cylinder machine; and this chopped straw is then treated with corn-meal and bran mixed in about equal quantities as to weight, so that each horse has about a bushel of cut feed and three quarts of the meal and bran twice in each day. Sometimes hay is cut instead of oat-straw, or both are mixed. It is found that two hundred pounds per week of this mixture of corn-meal and bran added to the cut feed, will keep a pair of working horses in the best condition. This, he is satisfied from experiment, *is less than two-thirds cost of keeping them on uncut dry hay and whole grain.* The corn-meal alone is not so good for horses as when mixed with bran. An excellent meal is made of ground oats. The fodder is cut by horse-power, on stormy or spare days, and stored in large bins, so as to furnish always a surplus on hand.

A cold liquid glue, said to be of excellent domestic application, and especially suitable for uniting articles of stone, glass and china, as well as of wood is prepared by breaking up three parts, by weight, of the best white glue into small pieces, and allowing them to remain in eight parts of soft water for several hours, then adding half a part of hydrochloric acid and three-quarters of a part of sulphate of zinc, and keeping the whole for ten or twelve hours at a moderately high temperature. The resulting mass never thickens, and is always ready for use.

THE YOUNG FOLKS.

"A La Mort."

FIGHT BETWEEN A WASP AND A SPIDER.

A spider had spun her web across the bars of a small trellis, at the corner of the front verandah of our Summer dwelling. It was in the great highway of insect life, where they swept along from the thicket of evergreens down to the garden lawn, and its gossamer swung in the sun and rain, finer than any web ever woven by mortal hands.

Back in the furthermost corner, and behind the angle of the slat in the dark, she had fashioned her own nest, curiously woven, and from out which unseen she could watch all of her own preserves and hear the faintest and slightest noise made by any unfortunate who, in his unlucky flight, should become entangled in her wide spread net.

A wasp came sailing swiftly and gracefully through the air. He was an elegant and splendid one, full of rare beauty, with his long delicate wings and needle waist, and of a rarer blue than ultra-marine, or the splendid color of finely tempered steel in the watch spring.—He darted through the verandah, out by the horse chestnuts, took a smell of the newly-ripened cherries, without rousing the robins, who were feastingly filled with the truth of the adage about stolen fruits and their sweetness, and starting with a sweep to cross the drive toward the honeysuckle on the sloping lawn, he dashed like a wandering comet into the spreading net of our watching and patient friend the spider.

He was caught at the first, but in a moment his struggles to be free had ensnared three or four of his feet, and every effort seemed only to entangle him more and more.

The spider ran partly out of her nest, at the first shock of the collision with the net, and quietly watched his frantic efforts to disentangle his limbs, moving only a few steps at the first, but regarding it all with watchful looks, that clearly indicated she meant to have a part in the struggle yet to come.

She was very small indeed and young, and this was her first attempt at housebuilding and housekeeping, and she could not very long have escaped from parental trammels and restraints; she was not nearly as large as a house fly, and her little round body was not more than one-eighth of an inch in diameter, while her legs were not quite half an inch long.

The wasp, on the other hand, was one of the finest and largest of that species of blue wasps that boys have learned to dread, as they are the fiercest and their sting the most poisonous of any of the great family of wasps, bees, or hornets.

The little spider, however, while she watched the struggles of her formidable quarry and no doubt reflected on his dangerous fighting qualities—provided spiders ever reflect (which few who have studied their lives and habits will doubt)—gradually drew near the imprisoned wasp, with an evident purpose of attacking him.

She felt that all was fish that came into her net, and while she had not spread it on purpose for this exact kind of game, she had no idea of allowing this one to escape because only he was large and dangerous to attack. She ran down along the web the wasp and encircled him, plainly looking for some point where she could attack to advantage, but his struggles and his relative size made actual collision a dangerous experiment, and one that she evidently wished to avoid. After a moment, quick as a flash she darted in, and seizing one of the legs of the wasp bit it cruelly hard, and sprang back out of his reach. The attack was a complete surprise to the wasp. He had been unconscious of the spider and was devoting himself wholly to the work of relieving himself from "entangling alliances," but her bite not only hurt him most intensely, but roused at once all the fight that was in him, and his frantic endeavors to clear himself, and to retaliate on the spider, were redoubled but without success.

It would have been better for the spider if she had now declined the battle, but she was plucky and full of fight and she hung around him just out of his reach, watching like a panther for a chance to spring in and strike where she could find an exposed point, but the wounded wasp was on the alert for her now, and his watch was as sharp and his guard as vigilant as was her own.

This skirmishing lasted some little time, the spider unable to find an exposed place, until at last, as if impulsively and out of all patience, at a venture, she sprang at a leg and seized it in her sharp and poisonous teeth.

It was the rashness of youth, for the wasp brought her to close quarters and hand-to-hand fighting in an instant. An older head would have never accepted such a wager of a battle as this. It was now "a life for life," *a la mort*, and the fight must be "to death," and while this close struggle was what the wasp desired, and the spider had apparently tried to avoid, she did not shrink from the consequences of her rashness, but sprang like a mastiff full at the throat of her gigantic foe.

So long as the battle was of biting, I thought the game little spider would have held her own with her dangerous antagonist, but as they were grappled—the spider biting with fury at the head of the wasp—he turned his long body nearly double, and commenced to sting her fearfully, stabbing her through and through. You could see by the quiver of her little body that she suffered terribly from these wounds, and that the contest must be short, sharp, and decisive. She made a last quick grasp at the mouth of the wasp and bit him with all her force. He showed plainly by his contortions that he suffered from her bite; but, smarting from the attack, he resorted as before to his sting, which he again and again used until her grasp on his head loosened, her body quivered, and her limbs trembled and lost their hold, and after one great spasm, which seemed almost a throb of agony, she let go her hold on the wasp, and her limbs dropped listlessly down. The game little spider was dead.

The wasp had, in the contest, become well nigh clear of the net, a few fortunate struggles relieved him entirely, and he flew away showing the traces of his recent desperate encounter. But the spider hangs suspended from her own net, swinging to and fro in the warm Summer breeze.

Here was not exactly the end of Haman, dying on the gallows he had erected for the righteous Jew, but the meshes of her own winding sheet and shroud, and the lonely and deserted chambers of her dwelling place are the only monuments of her life, and of her death.

She had "dug a pit for the enemy and she had fallen and perished therein.

Stoves and Tinware.

NEW STOVE AND TIN SHOP.

ISAIAH HAGENBUCH,

Main Street one door above E. Mendenhall's Store.

A large assortment of Stoves, Heaters and Ranges constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest rates.

Tinning in all its branches carefully attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Tin work of all kinds wholesale and retail. A trial is requested.

Apr.9,69-tf

STOVES AND TINWARE.

A. M. RUPERT

announces to his friends and customers that continues the above business at his old place on

MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG.

Customers can be accomodated with

FANCY STOVES

of all kinds, Stovepipes, Tinware, and every variety of article found in a Stove and Tinware Establishment in the cities, and on the most reasonable terms. Repairing done at the shortest notice.

25 DOZEN MILK-PANS

on hand for sale.

NEW STOVE AND TIN SHOP.

ON MAIN STREET, NEARLY OPPOSITE MILLER' STORE,

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

THE undersigned has just fitted up and opened his new

STOVE AND TIN SHOP,

in this place, where he is prepared to make up new TIN WARE of all kinds in his line, and do repairing with neatness and dispatch, upon the most reasonable terms. He also keeps on hand STOVES OF VARIOUS PATTERNS & STYLES, which he will sell upon terms to suit purchasers. Give him a call. He is a good mechanic, and deserving of the public patronage.

JACOB METZ.

Bloomsburg, April 26, 1867.

Foundries.

SHARPLESS & HARMAN,

EAGLE FOUNDRY AND MANUFACTURING SHOP,

STOVES & PLOWS WHOLESALE & RETAIL

THE CELEBRATED MONTROSE IRON BEAM AND

THE HUTTON WOODEN BEAM PLOWS,

Castings and Fire Brick for repairing city Stoves. All kinds of Brass or Iron casting made to order upon short notice.

B. F. SHARPLESS & P. S. HARMAN,
Bloomsburg, Pa. Proprietors.
Mar.19,'69-tf.

ORANGEVILLE FOUNDRY,

MACHINE SHOP AND AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

The undersigned desires to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has rebuilt and enlarged his Foundry and Machine Shop, and removed all his business from Light Street to the above named place, where in connection with his Foundry he will continue to manufacture Wheeler & Railway Chain Horse-Power and Thresher, (improved), Carnell's Patent,

THRESHER AND CLEANER,

either overshot for Tread-Power or undershot for with Lever-Power. He also manufactures to order and fits up all kinds of

MILL GEARING,

Circular Saw Mandrels, Patent Slides for Saw Mills, the latest improved Iron Beam Plows of different kinds Wooden Beam Plows, Double Corn Plows, and Plow Points of every description generally used throughout the county.

IRON KETTLES, BELLS

Cellar Grates, Stoves, Sled and Sleigh Soles, and in fact everything generally made in a country Foundry. Those wishing to purchase Machines would do well to examine his machines, and the improvements made on the power, by which at least 20 per cent. of the friction is taken off.

ALL MACHINES ARE WARRANTED

to give good satisfaction and terms made to suit purchasers. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for Plows and castings.

Thankful to his friends and patrons for past favors he would still continue to solicit the same.

WILLIAM SCHUYLER.
Apr.9,69-tf Orangeville Pa.

Wall Paper and Painting.

IMPORTANT

TO BUILDERS, HOUSEHOLDERS & TENANTS.

The undersigned would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity that he is prepared to execute

HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING

in all its branches.

PAPER HANGING

Carefully attended to.

Strict attention to business and good workmanship it is believed will ment a fair show of public patronage.

Shop on Catharine Street between Third and Fourth.

Mar.5,'69-1y. WM. F. BODINE.

Insurance Agencies.

GLOBE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Pliny Freeman, President, H. C. Freeman, Sec
Cash capital over $2,000,000, all paid.

J. B. ROBISON, BLOOMSBURG, PA
GENERAL AGENT,
For Luzerne, Lycoming and Columbia counties.

Aug. 20,'69-1y.

INSURANCE AGENCY.

Wyoming	$170,000
Ætna	4,000,000
Fulton	300,000
North America	380,000
City	450,000
International	1,400,000
Niagara	1,000,000
Putnam	500,000
Merchants	330,000
Springfield	570,000
Farmers' Danville	500,000
Albany City	400,000
Lancaster City	200,000
York Horse, Death & Theft	65,000
Home, New Haven	1,000,000
Danville, Horse Theft	

FREAS BROWN, *Agent*,
mars 69-1y.* BLOOMSBURG, PA

For Pure Water, use this celebrated Pump, entirely tasteless, durable and reliable; equal to the good old-fashioned wooden Pump, and cost less than half the money. Easily arranged so as to be non-freezing, and in construction so simple that any one can put it up and keep it in repair.

CHS. G BLATCHLEY
624 & 626
TILBERT ST
PHILA.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PUMP NOW MADE.

Oct.22,'69-6m.

DENTISTRY.

H. C. HOWER, DENTIST,

Respectfully offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of Bloomsburg and vicinity. He is prepared to attend to all the various operations in the line of his profession, and is provided with the latest improved PORCELAIN TEETH which will be inserted on gold plating, silver and rubber base to look as well as the natural teeth. Teeth extracted by all the new and most approved methods, and all operations on the teeth carefully and properly attended to.

Residence and office a few doors above the Court House, same side.

Bloomsburg, Jan.31,'68-tf

GRAND OPENING OF FURNITURE OPPOSITE THE OLD EPISCOPAL CHURCH, BLOOMSBURG, Pa.

The undersigned having just returned from the cities with a large assortment of Furniture and chairs of all kinds, also a large assortment of trunks, traveling bags, and cedar ware, feels confident he can sell cheaper than any Furniture dealer in this county. Material for repairing Sofas and Lounges constantly on hand. Lumber or country produce taken in exchange for furniture. Please give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. WM. RABB.

febl1'70-tf.

POWDER KEGS AND LUMBER.

W. M. MONROE & CO.,

Rupert, Pa.,

Manufacturers of

POWDER KEGS,

and dealers in all kinds of

LUMBER,

give notice that they are prepared to accomodate their customs with dispatch, and on the cheapest terms.

Drugs and Chemicals.

PHŒNIX PECTORAL CURES COUGH!
PHŒNIX PECTORAL CURES COUGH!
PHŒNIX PECTORAL CURES COUGH!

25 CENTS. $1.00

The Phœnix Pectoral will cure the diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Colds, Cough, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Sore Throat Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, and Pulmonary Consumption. This medicine is prepared by Dr. Levi Oberholtzer of Philadelphia, and formerly of Phœnixville, Pa., and although it has only been offered for five years, more than one million bottles have already been sold, and the demand for it is increasing every day. Many of the Retail Druggists buy it in lots of five gross, and not a few of the Country Storekeepers try one gross at a time. Nearly every one who has ever sold it testifies to its popularity, and nearly all who have used it, bear testimony to its wonderful power in curing Cough. We are confident that there is no known medicine of such great value to the community as the Phœnix Pectoral.

It has cured cases of the most painful and distressing cough, of years standing.

It has given instant relief in spells of coughing.

It has instantly stopped the paroxysm of Whooping Cough, and greatly shortened its duration.

It has cured Croup in a few minutes.

Consumption has been cured by it, where all other remedies had failed to do good.

Hoarseness has been cured by it in a single night.

Many physicians recommend it, and others use it themselves and administer it in their practice while others oppose it because it takes away their business.

We recommend it to our readers and for further particulars, would refer you to the circular around the bottle where you will find numerous certificates given by persons who have used it.

It is so pleasant to the taste that children cry for it.

It is a stimulating expectorant, giving strength at the same time that it allays the cough.

The proprietor of this medicine has so much confidence in its curative powers from the testimony of thousands who have used it that the money will be refunded to any purchaser who is not satisfied with the effects.

It is so cheap that all can buy it.

Price 25 Cents, Large Bottles $1.00

It is prepared only by

LEVI OBERHOLTZER M. D.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
No. 158 North Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

N. B.—If your nearest Druggist or Storekeeper does not have this medicine ask him to get it for you, and do not let him put you off with some other preparation because he makes more money on it; but go or send at once to some store where you know it is kept, or send to Dr. Oberholtzer. Sold by E. P. Lutz Druggist, Bloomsburg, and B. W. Creasy, & Co., Light Street, and nearly every druggist and storekeeper in Columbia County.

dec. 10,'69-6m.

The undersigned would inform the good people of Bloomsburg and surroundings, that he has moved his Drug Store from the old stand to his New Rooms, on the West side of Main Street, below Market, and that he has fully replenished his stock of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, and Yankee Notions.

—ALSO—

Coal Oil Lamps and Lanterns, Lamp Shades and Fixtures generally, for repairing the worn, Coloring and Dyeing material furnished to suit, any quantity, and for any Shade or Color.

Particular attention paid to putting up Physicians' and Family Prescriptions, thankful for past favours, he would solicit a continuance of the same. Remember the New Stand, on Main Street, west side, below Market.

dec. 10,'69-6m. EPHRAIM P. LUTZ.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis etc. The object of the advertiser, in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, will please address REV. EDWARD A. WILSON.
Williamsburg, Kings County, New York.
Nov. 26,'69-1y.

$10,000 GUARANTEE.

BUCK LEAD
EXCELS ALL OTHER LEAD!

1st. For its Unrivaled Whiteness,
2d. For its Unequalled Durability,
3d. For its Unsurpassed Covering Property.
Lastly for its Economy.

☞ It COSTS LESS to paint with BUCK LEAD than any other White Lead extant. The same weight covers MORE SURFACE, is more DURABLE, and makes WHITER WORK.

BUCK LEAD, is the Cheapest and Best.

$10,000 GUARANTEE.

BUCK ZINC

EXCELS ALL OTHER ZINCS.

1st. For its Unequalled Durability,
2d. For its Unrivaled Whiteness,
3d. For its Unsurpassed Covering Property.
Lastly, for its Great Economy,

being the CHEAPEST, HANDSOMEST, and most DURABLE White Paint in the world,

BUY ONLY

BUCK LEAD AND BUCK ZINC:

TRY IT AND BE CONVINCED.

Satisfaction Guaranteed by the Manufacturers.

BUCK COTTAGE COLORS,

Prepared expressly for Painting

COTTAGES, OUT BUILDINGS of every description, FENCES, &c. THIRTY-FIVE DIFFERENT COLORS, Durable, Cheap, Uniform, and Beautiful shades.

Sample cards sent by Mail if desired.

Dealers' Orders will be promptly executed by the manufacturers,

FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,
N. W. Cor. Tenth and Market Streets,
Jan28'70-1y. Philadelphia

NOTICE.

All persons knowing themselves to be indebted to J. B. Fursel or J. B. Fursel & Co., will please call and settle their accounts by the first of April next as we wish to have the Books settled up

J. B. FURSEL & CO.
Bloomsburg, Feb. 18,-4t 1870.

SLATE ROOFING,

EVERY VARIETY
AT
MOST FAVORABLE RATES,

JOHN THOMAS, AND CASPER J. THOMAS
Box. 277. Bloomsburg, Pa.
Mar.19,69-1y

WANTED

AGENTS FOR THE

KING OF HORSE BOOKS:

THE AMERICAN FARMER'S HORSE BOOK. It outsells, ten to one, any book of its kind published. 40th thousand in press. Agents doing better now than ever before. Also, for

OUR FAMILY PHYSICIAN.

In both ENGLISH and GERMAN, Embracing the ALLOPATHIC, HOMEOPATHIC, HYDROPATHIC, ECLECTIC and HERBAL modes of treatment, 544 closely printed pages. Price only $2.50. *The most complete, reliable and popular family medical book in existence.* Address C. F. VENT, Publisher, 38 W. 4th St., Cincinnati, Ohio. febl1'70-1m

AGENTS SHOULD ADDRESS C. F. VENT

3 Barclay St., N.Y. or 38 W. 4th St., Cincinnati, O. If they want the most popular and best selling subscription books published, and the *most liberal terms.* Send for circulars. They will cost you nothing, and may be of great benefit to you.

febl1'70-1y.

H. C. HOWER,

has opened a first-class

BOOT, SHOE, HAT CAP, AND FUR STORE,

at the old stand on Main Street, Bloomsburg, a few doors above the Court House. His stock is composed of the very latest and best styles ever offered to the citizens of Columbia County. He can accommodate the public with the following goods at the lowest prices. Men's heavy double soled stoga boots, men's double and single tap soled kip boots, men's heavy stoga shoes of all kinds, men's fine boots and shoes of all grades, boy's double soled boots and shoes of all kinds, men's glove kid Balmoral shoes, men's, women's, boys's and misses' lasting gaiters, women's glove kid Polish very fine, women's morocco Balmorals and calf shoes, women's very fine kid buttoned gaiters. In short boots of all descriptions both pegged and sewed.

He would also call attention to his fine assortment of

HATS, CAPS, FURS AND NOTIONS,

which comprises all the new and popular varieties at prices which cannot fail to suit all. These goods are offered at the lowest cash rates and will be guaranteed to give satisfaction. A call is solicited before purchasing elsewhere as it is believed that better bargains are to be found than at any other place in the county.

Dec. 6'67*

Rail Roads.

LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD

On and after Jan. 17, 1870, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

	Going North. Arrive p.m.	Arrive a.m.	Going South. Leave p.m.	Leave a.m.
Scranton	8.45	11.00	4.00	7.20
			Leave	
Pittston	8.14	10.30	4.32	7.50
Kingston	7.50	10.05	5.00	8.20
Plymouth	7.38	9.48	5.10	8.35
Shickshinny	7.58	9.00	6.10	9.09
Berwick	6.05	8.30	6.50	9.42
Bloom	5.28	7.53	7.30	10.17
Danville	4.50	7.15	8.10	10.55
	Leave	Leave	Arrive	Arrive
North'd	4.15	6.40	8.45	11.30

Connection made at Scranton by the 10.40 a.m. train for Great Bend, Binghamton, Albany and all points North, East and West.

D. T. BOUND, Sup't.

CATAWISSA RAILROAD—On and after MONDAY, Sep. 6, 1869, Passenger trains on the Catawissa Railroad will run at the following named hours:

Mail South.	STATIONS.	*Mail North*
Dep. 8.45 a.m	Williamsport.	Arr. 6.00 p. m.
" 9.15 "	Muncy.	Dep. 5.28 "
" 9.47 "	Watsontown,	" 4.57 "
" 10.05 "	Milton,	" 4.40 "
" 10.45 "	Danville.	" 4.00 "
" 11.05 "	Rupert,	" 3.40 "
" 11.17 "	Catawissa.	" 3.32 "
" 12.22 p.m.	Ringtown.	" 2.25 "
" 12.58 "	Summit.	" 1.50 "
" 1.08 "	Quakake.	" 1.40 "
" 1.20 "	E. Mahony June.	" 1.30 "
" 2.15 "	Dine. Tamaqua. Dine.	" 1.10 "
" 4.55 "	Reading.	" 10.40 a.m.
Arr. 6.45 "	Philadelphia.	" 8.15 "
" 9.35 "	To New York via. Reading or Mauch Chunk. From New York via. Mauch Chunk.	" 6.55 "

No Change of cars between Williamsport and Philadelphia. GEO. WEBB Sup't.

BROWN'S FAST FREIGHT

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO BLOOMSBURG,

and intermediate points. Goods forwarded with care and despatch and at low rates.

Goods, at Philadelphia, must be delivered at Bitner & Co's. 811 Market Street, For full particulars, apply to

SCHUYLER & ROBINSON, Proprietors,
Aug. 26,'69-tf. R. R. Depot, Bloomsburg, Pa.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

On and after Nov. 15th 1869, Trains will leave NORTHUMBERLAND as follows:

NORTHWARD.

7.55 A. M., Daily to Williamsport, (except Sunday) for Elmira, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo. Suspension Bridge, and N. Falls.

650 P. M., Daily, (except Sundays) for Elmira and Buffalo via Erie Railway from Elmira.

5.30 P. M., Daily, (except Sundays) for Williamsport.

TRAINS SOUTHWARD.

10.25 A. M. Daily (except Monday's) for Baltimore WILMINTON AND PHILADELPHIA.

11.10 P. M. Daily (except Sunday's) for Baltimore Washington and Philadelphia.

ED. S. YOUNG,
General Passenger Agent.
ALFRED R. FISKE, Gen'l Supt.

READING RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,

MONDAY, DECEMBER 27th, 1869.

Great Trunk Line from the North and North-West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Shamokin Lebanon Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.,

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 5.35, and 8.10 a. m., 12.20 noon and 2.05 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Penna. Railroad, and arriving at New York at 12.15, noon, 3.40 6.50 and 10.00 p. m. respectively. Sleeping cars accompany the 5.35 a. m., and 12.20 noon trains without change.

Returning Leave New York at 9.00 a.m. and 12.00 noon and 5.00 p. m. Philadelphia at 8.15 a. m. and 3.30 p. m. Sleeping cars accompany the 9.00 a. m., and 5.00 p.m., trains from N. Y. without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin Pine Grove, Allentown & Phila'd. at 8.10 a.m., & 2.05 & 4.10 p.m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; this train connecting for Phila & Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, leave Harrisburg at 9.00 p.m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a.m., connecting with similar train on East Pa. railroad returning from Reading at 6.35 p. m. stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 5.30 and 9.00 a.m., and 2.15 p.m. Herndon at 9.30 a. m., Shamokin at 5.40 and 10.40 a. m., Ashland at 7.05 a.m. and 12.50 noon Tamaqua at 8.35 a. m. and 2.30 p. m. for Philadelphia and New York.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 8.15 a.m. for Harrisburg, and 11.30 a. m., for Pine Grove and Tremont.

Reading Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 5.40 a. m., passes Reading at 7.30 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 10.20 a. m. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4.45 p. m., passing Reading at 7.40 p.m., arriving at Pottsville at 9.30 p.m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 6.45 a.m., returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4.00 p.m.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.15 a.m., and 6-15 p.m. for Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.,

Perkiomen Rail Road Trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 9.00 a. m., 3.00 & 5.30 p. m. returning leave Schwenksville at 8.05 a.m., 12.45 noon, and 4.15 p.m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad trains leave Pottstown at 9.40 a. m and 6.20 p. m., returning leave Mount Pleasant at 7.00 and 11.25 a. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad Trains leave Bridgeport at 8.30 a. m. and 2.05 and 5.02 p. m. returning leave Downington at 6.20 a. m., 12.45 noon and 5.15 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sundays, leave New York at 5.00 p.m., Philadelphia at 8.00 a.m. and 3.15 p.m., (the 8.00 a.m. train running only to Reading;) Pottsville 8.00 a.m.; Harrisburg at 5.35 a. m. and 4.10 p. m. and Reading at 7.15 a. m. and 10.05 p. m. for Harrisburg, at 7.25 a. m. for New York, and at 9.40 a. m and 4.25 p. m. for Philadelphia.

Communation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets to and from all points, at reduced rates.

Baggage checked through; 100 pounds allowed each passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS,
General Superintendent.
Reading, Pa, Dec. 27 1869.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA, & WESTERN RAILROAD.—Winter arrangement, Jan. 17, 1870. Trains leave as follows:

EASTWARD. Accom.	Mail	STATIONS.	Mail	WESTWARD. Accom.
	P.M.	Via M. & E. Divis.	A.M.	
	—	Ar. New York. Lv.	—	
	5.00	(Foot Barclay St.)	8.00	
	5.00	Christopher St.	8.00	
	4.45	Hoboken.	8.15	
	4.30	Newark.	8.40	
	1.00	Washington	11.30	
	—	via Cen. RR. of N.J.	—	
	—	New York.	—	
	3.50	(Foot Liberty St.)	9.00	
	1.23	New Hampton	11.15	
	12.53	Oxford	11.45	
	12.45	Bridgeville.	11.55	
	5.30	Philadelphia.	7.30	
	3.40	Trenton	8.45	
	1.30	Phillipsburg	11.05	
	12.38	Manunka Chunk	12.05	
	12.33	Delaware.	12.20	
	12.15	Mount Bethel	12.30	
	12.00	Water Gap	12.45	
	11.46	Stroudsburg	1.00	
	11.30	Sprague ville	1.10	
	11.28	Henryville	1.20	
	11.09	Oakland	1.38	
	10.51	Forks	1.57	
	10.32	Tobyhanna	2.16	
	10.19	Gouldsboro	2.31	
	9.55	Moscow	2.52	
	9.45	Dunning	3.03	
.12	9.15	Scranton	3.45	A.M
.50	8.47	Clark's Summit	4.07	9.50
.40	8.35	Abington	4.15	10.18
5.47	8.19	Factoryville	4.31	10.40
4.55	7.59	Nicholson	4.55	11.05
4.25	7.38	Hopbottom	5.15	11.28
3.59	7.15	Montrose	5.35	11.51
3.35	6.54	New Milford	5.55	12.13
3.15	6.40	Great Bend	6.10	12.35
P.M	A.M.		P.M.	P.M.

CONNECTIONS.

At Binghamton with Erie Railway. Mail Train from New York connects with the Express Mail, leaving Binghamton at 8.37 P. M., with a sleeping Coach attached, stopping at all stations, and reaching Buffalo the next morning at 6.20.

Accommodation Train from Scranton connects with Way Train leaving Binghamton for Owego and Ithaca and the West at 2.00 P. M.; also connecting with Train on Syracuse, Binghamton & N. Y. R. R. for Syracuse, Oswego, &c., at 5.10 P. M. and with Train on Albany & Susquehanna R. R. for Albany and the North at 2.30 P. M.

Mail Train leaves Binghamton after the arrival (3.37 A. M.) of the Night Express from Buffalo.

Accommodation Train leaves Binghamton after the arrival of the Day Express, (leaving Binghamton at 7.00 A. M.; also, Train leaving Syracuse at 8.15 A. M.

At Scranton, with Lackawanna & Bloomsburg R. R., and Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.'s R. R. Mail Train from New York connects with Trains for Pittston, Wilkesbarre, Bloomsburg, Danville, Northumberland, Tolyphant, Archbald, and Carbondale. Mail Train to New York, and the Accommodation to Binghamton also connect with trains on the above-named roads. The Accommodation from Binghamton connects with Lackawanna and Bloomsburg for Pittston Wyoming, and Wilkes-Barre.

At Manunka Chunk, with Belvidere Delaware R. R. Mail Trains from New York and from Binghamton connect with the train from and to Philadelphia, stopping at all stations.

At New Hampton, with Central R. R. of New Jersey, for Trains from New York, Elizabeth, Plainfield, Somerville, &c.

At Washington, with Morris & Essex R. R., for New York, Newark, Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown, Easton, &c. W. F. HALSTEAD, Supt.
R. A. HENRY, Gen. Pass. and Tkt. Agent.

PARKER'S

New York Office 27 BEEKMAN ST.
dec. 24,'69-6m.

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NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.

Fresh arrival of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

DAVID LOWENBERG

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CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE CLOTHING.

at his store on

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Bloomsburg, Pa.,

where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of

MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

including the most fashionable, durable, and handsome

DRESS GOODS,

consisting of

BOX, SACK, ROCC, GUM, AND OIL-GLOTH COATS AND PANTS.

of all sorts, sizes and colors. He has also replenished his already large stock of

FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,

STRIPED, FIGURED, AND PLAIN VESTS

SHIRTS, CRAVATS, STOCKS, COLLARS

HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES,

SUSPENDERS, AND FANCY ARTICLES

He has constantly on hand a large and well-selected assortment of

CLOTHS AND VESTINGS,

which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear, and